MORNING EDITION

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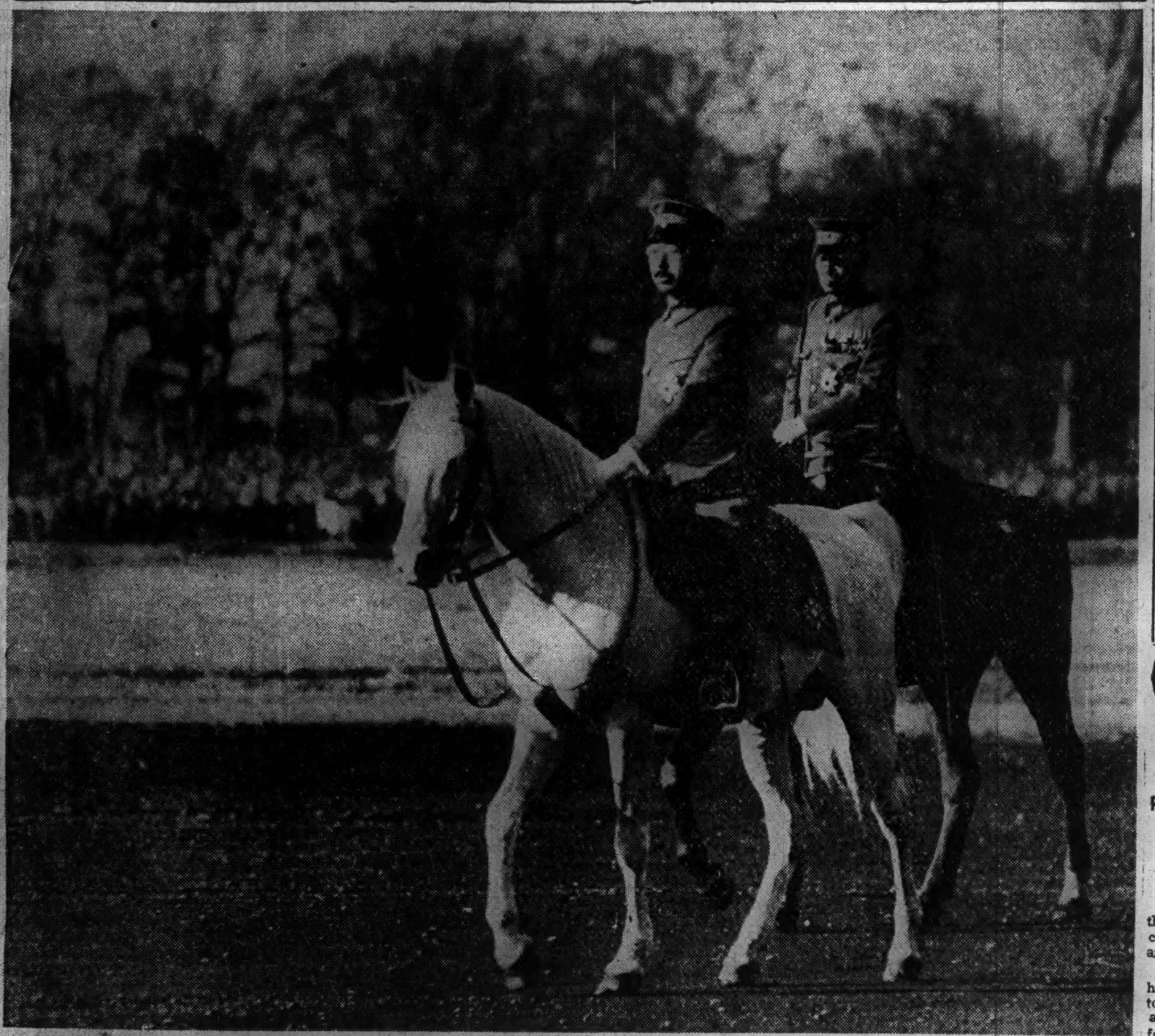
His Majesty at Military Review



His Majesty the Emperor is seen reviewing the Imperial troops at the Yoyogi parade grounds during the New Year Military Review held Thursday morning. The August Sovereign mounted on His Imperial Majesty's favorite horse "Shirayuki" was pleased to review Army units taking their positions at 10:02 a.m. On His Imperial Majesty's breast is seen the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum. General Kotaro Nakamura, commander of the Review troops, with his sabre drawn, follows His Imperial Majesty.

ARMY AIRMEN ATTACK AIRDROME AT RANGOON AND DOWN SIX PLANES

Repeated Raids Set Fire to Airfield Facilities There—Hangars Near Singapore Fields Also Destroyed

KEY SELANGOR POST PIERCED BY JAPANESE

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 4:20 p.m. Thursday announced the war results gained by the Japanese Army Air Force in Malaya and Burma as follows:

1. **AIR RAID ON BURMA:**

"Strong formations of Japanese planes raided Mingaladon airdrome near Rangoon on the afternoon of January 4 and shot down six Spitfire planes flying over the airfield after a fierce aerial duel. Japanese fliers all returned safely to their bases.

"Japanese Army airmen carried out bombing raids upon that airdrome again between January 5 and 6, causing great fires to the airfield facilities including hangars.

2. **AIR ATTACK ON SINGAPORE:**

"The Japanese Army Air Force, effecting night raids upon Singapore every day since December 29, bombed Kalang, Tengah and Senbawan airfields on the outskirts of Singapore, reducing the airdrome facilities and shattering hangars. Severe damage was inflicted upon the enemy."

SELANGOR KEY POST PIERCED BY JAPANESE

Domei

UNSPECIFIED PLACE ON MALAY FRONT, January 8.—Crack units of the Japanese Army at 1:30 p.m. yesterday pierced an unnamed town which has been fortified for defending a certain position of the most strategic value in Selangor Province. With the penetration of the Japanese troops into the key town, the war situation in the Selangor sector has developed favorably for the Japanese. The Japanese units are keeping up their southward drive tearing through the hilly area south of this important town.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT RAID RANGOON AGAIN

Domei

LISBON, January 8.—Japanese aircraft formations at 12:30 a.m. today again raided Rangoon, according to reports received here from the Burmese capital today.

BANGKOK VISITED BY BRITISH PLANES

Domei

BANGKOK, January 8.—This city was visited by two British planes shortly after 4 a.m. today for the first time since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. The enemy aircraft dropped bombs and caused slight damage to the city.

BRITISH FRONT SMASHED BY JAPANESE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Launching strong, determined assaults, Japanese Forces in Malaya, supported by armored vehicles, have broken through British lines at one point in lower Perak State, a British war communique issued today in Singapore and relayed here admitted. Disclosing further reverses on the eastern Malay coast, the war bulletin said, "In the Pahang sector, British forces are retreating gradually according to plan."

Japanese warplanes are supporting very closely Japan's advances on the Malay Peninsula and are especially active on the lower Perak front, the communique said, adding Japanese aircraft also raided Klang, in Selangor State.

JAPANESE SPEED-UP SOUTH MALAY PUSH

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—In the face of unstoppable southward advances by Japanese Forces, especially along the western coast of Selangor, the need for British reinforcements in this sector is imperative, revealed a Reuter's report from Singapore received here today.

The dispatch declared that the entire area from Perak to north of Kuala Selangor consists of marshes and presents an ideal barrier against attack.

The report stated that two vital military and economic bases in the Selangor State, Kuala Selangor and Kuala Lumpur are a mere 10 miles apart, and said only immediate reinforcements can prevent their eventual capture.

The Reuter's report revealed that Japanese Forces opposing the British south of Ipoh are strenuously attempting to cut off the British rear thereby imperiling the latter's front lines.

The Japanese Forces armed with light machine-guns dash through the jungles at will, while the British are also being harried by effective Japanese field-gun fire, which are coordinated with Japanese aerial attacks, the communique said.

It was further disclosed that Japanese air formations were continuing daring raids over Port Swettenham in South Selangor and over military establishments of Singapore.

The Reuter's comment claimed that British evacuation of Kuantan has given the Japanese Forces a vital air base there, which will greatly facilitate devastating Japanese raids on Singapore.

London Times Hits Malay Preparation By British Defenders

Domei

BERNE, January 7.—Commenting on the unfavorable British position on the Malay Peninsula, the London Times criticized that the retreat in Malaya must be attributed to insufficient preparation by Britain, according to reports reaching here today. The British newspaper admitted that Japan immediately had obtained control of the air over the Malay Peninsula, forcing the British to retreat before arrival of reinforcements. The London daily likened the Japanese advance to an avalanche, but claimed Japan has not yet launched a direct attack against Singapore, aside from steady air raids.

ONE MONTH'S EVENTS PROVE JAPAN VICTOR

Reverses Suffered Everywhere By Enemies in Current War, Says Nichi Nichi

One month has already elapsed since the Imperial Rescript was granted declaring war with the United States and the British Empire.

In the interval, the Imperial Forces have scored a series of brilliant victories over the enemy on land, sea and air. In the light of this fact, greater faith is reposed in them by the 100,000,000 people of the nation, who have a keen sense of gratitude to them, editorializes the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

Great are the successes which have been achieved by the nation's armed forces in the one month of fighting. The United States Pacific Fleet has been destroyed. As for the British Asiatic Fleet, its main units have been sent to the bottom. Hongkong, from which the British have operated to dominate East Asia for the past century has fallen into Japanese hands. The same fate, which overtook the British stronghold has befallen Manila, the outpost of the United States in her campaign to place Asia under her control.

Singapore Fall Imminent

The Malay Peninsula, victim of vampire Britain, has in most part come under the influence of the Imperial Army. However, the days of Singapore, where the British Naval Forces in East Asia are based, are already numbered.

As for British Borneo, the whole of the island has come under the domination of the Imperial Forces.

British Burma has yet to be conquered. But it has been repeatedly attacked by the Japanese Army planes, so that the strength of her air force has been reduced to less than half of what it was prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Among the successes achieved by the Imperial fighting forces may be counted the conclusion of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance with Thailand. This epocal event means the abandonment by Thailand of her traditional attitude of neutrality toward foreign disputes. This indicates the Greater East Asia War has changed the whole aspect of East Asia.

Confident of Victory

The people of Japan are in a cheerful mood, and they are filled with confidence of a final victory in the war. At no time were the Japanese people more confident as leaders in the construction of the Greater East Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The unbounded confidence of the Japanese in their ability to lead the others in the construction of a new East Asia has influenced the attitude of the people of friendly countries like Manchoukuo, the National Government of China at Nanking, Thailand and French Indo-China. These people have increased their consciousness as inhabitants of East Asia.

In the circumstances, thereof, we look forward to a day when the residents in the southern areas in which the Japanese Forces are advancing will have a good understanding of the Imperial Forces and the cause for which they are fighting in the Greater East Asia War.

Japan now finds herself in a dominating position in the southern and western Pacific. It is true that Singapore has not yet fallen. But what is the value of this Gibraltar of East Asia when Honkong and Manila, which together with Singapore has formed a line of defense are in the hands of the Imperial Forces? The capture of Singapore is now a matter of weeks.

The destruction of the American Pacific Fleet, the fall of Guam and Wake islands, and the imminent complete occupation of the Philippine Islands by the Imperial Forces have all combined to shatter the hopes of the United States and Britain to advance

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ARGENTINA OPPOSES ANY MILITARY PACT HINDERING FREEDOM

Foreign Minister Guinazu Says Pan-American Solidarity Does Not Mean Alliance

ON WAY TO RIO PARLEY

Dominican Proposal for Unanimous Declaration of War Ignored by Peru

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Argentina will not bind itself to any military pact which might affect its independence, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, declared on the eve of his departure to attend the Rio de Janeiro conference of Pan-American foreign ministers.

Dr. Guinazu declared that his country is following the hostilities closely and that the recent declaration of war by the United States does not permit Argentina to remain an idle observer.

Argentina has charted its future course, asserted Dr. Guinazu, which includes its determination to abide by past Pan-American commitments made by Argentina on the condition that these commitments are not at variance with Argentina's political, economic and financial welfare.

Dr. Guinazu emphatically stated that such a course is Argentina's privilege as a sovereign nation.

The Foreign Minister pointed out that Pan-American solidarity does not imply employment of automatic actions or military alliances for mutual defensive aid. The Lima conference, for example, never framed an alliance but merely convened for discussions of hemispheric problems, he added.

The scheduled parley at Rio de Janeiro probably will introduce proposals or agreements, but they will bear no significance without official sanction by the respective Governments of nations concerned, Dr. Guinazu declared.

With a note of displeasure, Dr. Guinazu declared, several Central and South American countries have declared war against Axis Powers without previous consultation with the rest of the Pan-American countries.

Dr. Guinazu said, Argentina will participate in the forthcoming Rio conference with conviction that agreements for mutual defense of the American continent, must be based on the coordinated wishes of all the Pan-American Republics.

For the consummation of such a plan basic understanding of the economic interests of various nations must be brought to the fore, and good neighbor policy fostered now and for all times, following the war, Dr. Guinazu concluded.

Viewed With Disfavor

The proposal by the Dominican Republic to be presented to the foreign ministers' conference convening this month in Rio de Janeiro that the Pan-American republics adopt an unanimous declaration of war against the Axis Powers, is being viewed with considerable disfavor by a number of South American countries.

Dr. A. Solf y Muro, Peruvian Foreign Minister, who has arrived in Buenos Aires en route to the Rio conference, has declared he is officially ignorant of the Dominican proposal.

Questioned by press correspondents on his arrival here regarding alleged Japanese fifth columnists in Peru, Dr. Muro replied:

"As regards the so-called Japanese problem in my own country, there has been a good deal of exaggeration. It is true there is a large Japanese colony in Peru, but there is no reason to consider it dangerous and so far they have always loyally obeyed the Government's orders."

Difficulties Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—It will be difficult to achieve a declaration of unity at the coming conference of foreign ministers of the 21 Pan-American republics to be held at Rio de Janeiro next week, even if the United States exerts the strongest pressure, authorized quarters here believed today.

This prediction was based on the fact that a number of South American countries are dissatisfied with the action of all the Central American and some South American nations of declaring war against the Axis Powers or rupturing diplomatic relations without previously consulting the other republics in conformity with the principles laid down at the Havana Conference.

United States leaders reportedly expect that the utmost concession they push through at the Rio conference will be collective rupture of diplomatic

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JAPANESE AIRMEN ACTIVE IN S. CHINA

Koyiu, Enemy Base Located West of Canton, Severely Bombed by Army

BLAST FREIGHTERS, JUNKS

Chungking Troops Which Fled From Changsha Trapped by Nippon Forces

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON SOUTH CHINA FRONT, January 8.—Picked fliers of the Japanese South China Army Air Force, roaring over the city of Koyiu, enemy concentration base located 80 kilometers west of Canton about 9 p.m. today, bombed and inflicted heavy damage to verious military establishments there. In the surprise raid, the Japanese airmen scattered over the city handbills making clear the real intention of Japan for consummating the existing Greater East Asia War.

The Japanese Army aircraft furthermore swooped down on a group of enemy freighters and junks loaded with war supplies on a tributary of the West River and blasted them to pieces with no loss on the part of the Japanese.

Japanese Trap Remnants

Domei

HANKOW, January 8.—Advancing from the north and south, the Nakayama, Maeda, Sakata and Shoj units trapped Chungking remnants belonging to the 32nd, 42nd and 98th Divisions which had been defeated by Japanese at Changsha.

Driven out of Changsha, these Chungking remnants fled and had been concentrating in the vicinity of Yungan, 35 kilometers east of Changsha. With the Japanese steel cordon encircling them tightened steadily, annihilation of these troops is imminent.

During the engagements in this area Chungking troops left behind 2,500 dead while the Japanese captured 130 prisoners. The booty gained by Japanese are five heavy machine-guns, 35 light machine-guns and 53 rifles.

Brilliant War Results

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, January 8.—The press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China announced at 4 p.m. yesterday the glorious war results achieved by the Army Air Force in the campaign for capture of Changsha.

According to the communique, the Otsubo, Suzuki, Someya, Tanaka, Kudo, Takayama and Kaneko units of the Japanese Army Air Force, in close cooperation with land units in

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American Capital Jittery Over Setbacks; Heavy Guards Posted Around White House

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Evidence of the jitters and nervousness which grips the United States capital is seen everywhere in Washington as Uncle Sam's forces at advanced American outposts in the Pacific have been smashed by Japan's military and naval might, it was reported from Washington today.

The report said that one sees anti-aircraft guns mounted on high rooftops, manned day and night by steel-helmeted, khaki-clad soldiers.

Around the White House, according to the report, similarly-clad soldiers stand guard, while heavy police squads block the gates, closely scrutinizing every car or person wishing to enter.

For the length of the White House estate, along Pennsylvania Avenue people are forced to cross the road or walk past on a side street to insure that no one approaches the presidential residence too closely, the report revealed.

In other parts of Washington, army trucks, packed with fully-mechanized soldiers, roll along the streets, the report said, adding that soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen swarm everywhere.

Meanwhile, air raid notices have been posted in all buildings, with directions on how to behave in the event of a raid by enemy planes.

In stores about Washington, flashlights for use during blackouts now are prominently displayed in show windows, the report added.

Official Government envelopes and stationery bear the following slogan for the United States air force: "Keep Them Flying."

AUSTRALIA DISSATISFIED WITH WAVELL'S CHOICE

Will Dispatch Representatives To Dutch East Indies To Check Plans

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—The Australian Government has decided to dispatch representatives to the recently established joint allied headquarters in the Netherlands East Indies in order to represent Australia's views and to assure themselves that General Sir Archibald Wavell, supreme commander of the Allied forces in the south Pacific, will consider Australia's position in any future Pacific defense plans, according to a Melbourne radio report intercepted here today.

The Australian Government's action was believed to have been motivated by dissatisfaction over Britain's unsuccessful war measures in the Pacific, and especially Britain's omission to consult Australia on the appointment of General Wavell as commander of the Allied forces in the Pacific.

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—Netherlands East Indies officials announced yesterday that headquarters for the joint allied High Command headed by General Sir Archibald Wavell, supreme commander of the Allied forces in the South Pacific, will be established somewhere in the Netherlands East Indies, according to Havas reports received here from Batavia today.

The new allied headquarters will begin activities starting next week, the report said.

The exact place where the joint Allied headquarters were established was not disclosed, however.

AMERICA PREPARING TO OCCUPY ULSTER

U.S. to Relieve British in N. Ireland, Scotch Bases Sought Too

Domei

BERNE, January 7.—Faced with the constant threat of a German invasion, Great Britain has been preparing for the landing of United States expeditionary forces and aircraft and receiving warships at Ulster, in Northern Ireland, and American engineers and experts have been working for months to establish the base, according to an Exchange Telegraph report received here from London today.

United States Senator Robert Taft, Ohio Republican, has declared that occupation of Ulster by the Americans would allow Britain to send 500,000 men to other fronts, the report said.

Meanwhile, according to reports received here from New York, Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican candidate for the United States presidency, has revealed that additional American bases would be established in Scotland.

S. AFRICA RATIONS GAS

Supply for Passenger Cars and Motorcycles Limited

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—Richard Stuttaford, Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Union of South Africa, has announced that gasoline supply for passenger cars and motorcycles will be rationed in South Africa beginning February 1, according to reports received here today.

Likewise, the gasoline consumption of trucks and other vehicles will be strictly controlled henceforth in South Africa, the report said.

QUICK STAMPING OUT OF ENEMY FORETOLD

Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy Press Official, Broadcasts On War

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBEYED

Observance of Every 8th of Month Properly Carried Out Thursday

Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional head of the Navy Press Department of the Imperial Headquarters, predicted an early elimination of the United States and Great Britain as nations dominating the world, in a broadcast to the nation Thursday night.

His speech, which lasted 40 minutes, was one of the features of the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day which the entire nation observed Thursday.

The Navy Press official told his listeners that the Imperial Army and Navy could be counted on to do the job of destroying the fighting power of America and Britain. He asked the people to redouble their efforts to increase the national resources which are vital to the successful execution of the Greater East Asia War.

He ended by paying tribute to Germany and Italy which are loyally collaborating with Japan in the great work of constructing a new world order based on the principles of humanity and justice.

The gist of Captain Hiraide's broadcast follows:

"When a maritime nation makes a decision one may be sure that it is of a character which will change the course of history. Japan, a maritime nation, has made a decision. It has declared to the world that it is out to change the course of history.

8th Day Set Aside

"A month ago the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and the British Empire was granted. The Japanese people in order to see that they take the Rescript to heart always have decided to set aside the eighth of every month as Imperial Rescript Observance Day. I take the occasion of the first observance of the day today to talk about the results which have been achieved by the Imperial armed forces in the Greater East Asia War and again to say that I want the people to bear in mind the situation which finds them combating forces which stand in the way of the performance of mission to contribute to world peace by constructing the Great East Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The Imperial Army has reduced the fortified island of Hongkong in only

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EMPIRE CELEBRATES RESCRIPT GRANT DAY

Hibiya Hall Scene of Giant Rally as Tokyo Heralds Auspicious Event

In observance of the Imperial Rescript declaring Japan's participation in war with the United States and Great Britain on December 8, 1941, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day was solemnly celebrated throughout the Japanese Empire on Thursday.

In Tokyo, the initial meeting was widely heralded when a gigantic rally was held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1 p.m. participated in by thousands of citizens. The meeting was convened under the joint auspices of the Military Protection Board, Board of Information, Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Offices, Military Relief Society and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Prominent Persons Present

Following addresses delivered by Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi and Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Commander Tashiro of the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters spoke on the subject "New History." He was subsequently followed by General Senjuro Hayashi, president of The Dai Nippon East Asia Development Association of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, who spoke on the topic "Service at the Home Front."

After a short recess, a musical program was given by the Japanese Navy Band, which was followed by news reels bringing the function to a successful close at 4:30 p.m.

Meanwhile, high Cabinet Ministers paid solemn respects in different parts of the city. Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently the War and Home Ministers, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada paid homage at the Meiji Shrine and later at the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan where they offered silent prayers to the fallen heroes.

On the other hand, in commemoration of the auspicious day, all Government offices, schools, factories and organizations held a ceremony by reading the Imperial Rescript, following which a prayer for victory was offered. Shrines and temples likewise held prayer meeting while each house in the Empire hoisted flags.

I.R.A.A. Meets

In the capital, all members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association assembled at the headquarters at 8:50 a.m. to participate in the ceremony. The meeting was presided over by Lieutenant-General Ando, the vice-president, who read the Imperial Rescript to the assemblage. He was subsequently followed by Sukenari Yokoyama, director-general of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, who in his speech exhorted the people to eliminate egoistic ideals in favor of public interest in order to bring about a successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

The gist of his speech is as follows:

"In commemoration of December 8, 1941, when the Imperial edict for declaring war on the United States and Great Britain was promulgated, the Japanese Government had designated the 8th day of each month as the Imperial Rescript Observance Day and today is the first of such occasions. America and Britain by invading the important regions in every corner of the earth for the past four centuries and dominating the Seven Seas have sucked the blood of one billion people of the world for the development of their own countries.

Warning to Nation

"However, the sword of righteousness was finally unsheathed and as the first step toward realizing the great ideal of Japan, she is steadily progressing to a goal of constructing a new East Asia. In order to bring about a successful conclusion of the current war, it is essential for the people of Japan to do away with egoistic ideals in favor of public interests and to form one single body by extending cooperation among 100 million people.

"The successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia does not necessary mean victory in armed conflict or to control various resources. The heart of mankind must be brought closer toward the Imperial Ways and at the same time, the people of Japan must strive to build a life which can be exhibited to the world with pride."

In the meantime, a musical program was conducted from noon at the Hibiya Music Hall sponsored jointly by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in which the Tokyo Broadcasting Chorus, the Federation of the Kanto Military Band and other organizations as well as girl students and the general public aggregating some 2,000 persons took part in a mass chorus.

At Meiji Shrine

In observing the first Imperial Rescript Observance Day on Thursday, Premier General Hideki Tojo concurrently War Minister, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada together visited Meiji Shrine and pledged to the soul of the Emperor Meiji for achievement of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia. The picture shows Premier Tojo in the foreground being accompanied by Navy Minister Shimada.

Quick Stamping Out Of Enemy Foretold

(Continued From Page 1)

10 days. The Japanese victory is all the greater because of the fact that the world had been told that the island was impregnable.

"It has also carried out a series of surprise attacks on the Philippine Islands. On December 24 Manila, capital of the islands, was catpured. The Japanese advances in the Malay Peninsula and British Borneo are as remarkable as those in the Philippines.

Unprecedented War Area

"The area in which the Imperial Navy is operating extends from the American mainland to the Indian Ocean, from the Aleutians to the temperate zone across the equator. No war is being fought by humans over such a wide area as this.

"The Greater East Asia War has been from the first favorable to Jtpan. On the day war was declared the Imperial Navy attacked Hawaii and destroyed the United States Pacific Fleet.

"The Imperial Navy also looked up the British Asiatic Fleet. In the battle off the Malay Coast the main units of the enemy fleet were sent to the bottom.

There has been since the start of hostilities no single occasion in which the principal units of the combined fleet of Japan has been attacked. The fleet is intact. Its presence in the Pacific is cowing the enemy.

"Why is the Imperial Army so strong? Why is the Imperial Navy so strong? The reason is obvious. It is that the 100,000,000 people of the Empire are solidly behind the Army and the Navy. The people under the grace of the Imperial Throne are strong beyond measure. I repeat the people are strong. That is the reason why the Army and Navy know no defeat.

The brilliant victories which have been scored by the Army and Navy can be explained by the fact that the officers and men of the services have put themselves to intensive training over a long period of years.

Air-Base Residents Glad

"Confining myself to the Navy, I should like to point out that the residents of the place where the base from which the Navy airmen who took part in the Battle of Hawaii took off were in tears of joy over the results which had been obtained in the battle in which the American Pacific Fleet was destroyed. These people knew the sort of training the naval airmen had put themselves into.

These airmen belonged to a corps based at a point surrounded by mountains. Cut off from the outside world, they conducted practices all day. They took breakfast, lunch and supper, in their planes. Their one thought was to defeat the hypothetical enemy. It was their motto not to die until this enemy was crushed. And I am pleased to say that the spirit of these officers and men is the spirit of the Imperial Navy.

"A storm was raging over Hawaii when the Battle of Hawaii started. The Imperial Navy attacked first with torpedoes. Then heavy bombs were dropped in horizontal attacks. The air attacks were made down the wind first, then up the wind. The raiders intentionally avoided oil reservoirs. They feared the smoke that would come from blasted oil tanks would hinder the work of comrades. They found time to take photographs and motion pictures of the scene of battle. Certainly such airmen could be turned out on short order.

Fliers in Malay Equally Noble

"In the Battle off the Malay Coast the naval pilots showed as much bravery and presence of mind as the participants in the Battle of Hawaii did. They penetrated a heavy curtain of anti-aircraft fire. Some of them returned to their base wounded. Others had their planes severely damaged. These airmen left their base determined not to die until the enemy had been crushed. And they returned, having attained the goal.

"These death-defying pilots belong to the Japanese race. Their attitude is the attitude of the Japanese people. The greatness of the Japanese race lies in the fact that once they take up arms they will never lay them down until after the enemy has been brought to his knees. The Japanese will not die until the Greater East Asia War has been won completely.

"Those who took part in the torpedo attacks on Hawaii called themselves the special attacking party. Before they left their base to sink the enemy fleet they were heard to use such terms as certain victory, success, and the crushing of the enemy in conversations. They never spoke of a safe return, life or death. They were filled with confidence in their ability to defeat the enemy. For this reason they avoided calling themselves a death-defying band.

Anglo-Saxon Weakness Old Story

"We who know the sumptuous manner in which American and British officers and men are living are not surprised at their helplessness. In the American gun-boat Wake which has been renamed the Tatara and incorporated in the Imperial Navy there was plenty of expensive whisky in the mess room at the time the ship surrendered at the start of the war. This fact coupled with the finding that British troops are reluctant to march unless by motor vehicle, will enable an idea to be drawn as to the attitude of American and British soldiers toward their duties.

"These troops are poles apart from the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy. I would explain the weakness of American and British soldiers by their indulgence in luxuries. The spirit of sacrifice is not to be found in individuals whose one thought is to enjoy themselves.

Churchill Feels Danger

"Prime Minister Churchill of Britain, a strong-winded man, at the news of the crushing defeat suffered by the American and British naval forces in the Pacific area, admitted the necessity of joint operations by the American and British fleets. The weakness of an allied army and navy is an old story.

"The Imperial Navy has yet to demonstrate its full power. If necessary, it will extend the area of action to include the whole of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

"In the address I made at the mass meeting staged in Tokyo on the third day of the Greater East Asia War I asked the people to serve the State in the current emergency according to their ability. The victories of the Imperial Forces are brilliant. But the war, which is expected to be a long-drawn-out affair, has just started. Surely this is not the time for us to be elated over the successes of our forces.

Whether victory in the war, which is a total war, will be ours depends upon the attitude of the people at large. It is time that the people displayed their full power."

Argentina Opposes Any Military Pact Hindering Freedom

(Continued from Page 1)

relations with the Axis Powers, the same quarters said, adding that in order to present the Western Hemisphere as a homogeneous political unit, the United States must lower her high pretensions to a considerable extent to take into account the sometimes diametrically opposing interests of the Pan-American countries.

Argentina's attitude of strict neutrality meets with the approval of Chile because that country fears involvement in the Pacific and recently has declared absolute neutrality, the same authorized quarters said.

Furthermore, Argentina disapproves the dispatch of a delegation to the Rio conference by Uruguay without previous consultations regarding the Rio Plata defense problem, a procedure clearly established by the joint Argentine-Uruguayan declaration, the same quarters said.

Meanwhile, it was reliably disclosed that Brazil will attempt to persuade Paraguay to follow a common policy, although it is more likely Paraguay will align itself with Argentina.

Such opposing points of view most likely will prevent adoption of basic suggestions made by the United States regarding political and military questions, although the South American countries likely will yield to minor measures as, otherwise, military, political and economic pressure by the United States will be brought to bear to the disadvantage of the South American countries involved, the same quarters declared.

Joint Action Unknown

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The Chilean Foreign Minister Juan Batista Rosetti and the Peruvian Foreign Minister Alfredo Solf y Muro who passed through Buenos Aires on their way to Rio de Janeiro to attend the Pan-American Conference there, were in an interview asked about the questions which will be under discussion at the Brazilian capital.

The Chilean Foreign Minister stated that he had no official information concerning the intention of the Government of the Dominican Republic to prose a joint declaration of war on the Axis Powers as well as Japan by all South American countries or, at least, to bring about a breach of the diplomatic relations between these countries. For this reason he did not carry any instructions with him regarding this subject.

Concerning the question of establishing the convoy system by all South American states in American waters the Minister said that he carried no special plan which would propose measures reaching beyond the present patrol service off the Chilean coast. He added, moreover, that the fortification of the Straits of Magellan was a matter to be settled only between Chile and Argentina. The Chilean delegation in Rio de Janeiro would, however, put forward certain suggestions of economic nature.

The Peruvian Foreign Minister, asked about the situation of the Japanese residents in Peru, affirmed that the existence of a large Japanese colony in that country did not constitute a problem since this colony consisted of peaceful and laborious citizens. The Minister considered the introduction of a convoy system unnecessary, firstly, because Peru did not possess a large merchant fleet and, secondly, because its ships sailed exclusively in a southerly direction. Minister Solf y Muro stressed that there could be no question of military intervention by Peru. The Peruvian Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Marshal Oscar de Benavide, also stressed that he was opposed to any military intervention on the part of his country. He remarked that in his opinion the ceding of bases to a belligerent country would be a mistake since this would only entail dangers for the Peruvian nation and would imperil its sovereignty.

MEN STILL DECIDE OUTCOME OF WARS

Nichi Nichi Attacks Roosevelt Who Believes He Can Win by Mere Weapons

It is still human beings that decide wars and not tanks, guns, planes and ships, says the Nichi Nichi in attacking President Roosevelt who thinks he can win wars by the mere use of weapons.

The President of the United States who is commander-in-chief of all the armed forces according to the Constitution has turned the American industry into one vast arsenal. He expects 125,000 planes, 75,000 tanks and 10,000,000 tons of ships by the beginning of next year to augment the armed forces.

With this array of armaments the President of the United States firmly believes he can defeat the Axis Powers.

The Nichi Nichi grants that such a huge mass of arms is greatly in favor of any country that possesses them, but it reiterates that in the final run it is still human beings that will decide victory or defeat.

The U.S. can go right ahead in its armament program. She builds them and Japan will be more than willing to wreck them. Only by another shattering defeat as that at Pearl Harbor inflicted on the U.S. will the true meaning of not weapons but men that will decide wars be made clear to the Americans.

In this connection the Nichi Nichi strongly asks for another and repeated blows on the U.S. such as what happened at Pearl Harbor to bring some sense into the head of the American Chief Executive.

However, the paper declares, the advantageous role which weapons can play must not be forgotten by the Japanese Empire. "The Government must take positive means to increase production," the paper continues.

President Masayuki Tani of the Board of Information has pointed out this meaning in his recent broadcast.

When the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is realized, the problem of supply of necessities to those embraced in the sphere will be a natural concomitant. The paper says that after an adequate supply has been created, the question of how to dispose of the excess materials is more important than how to meet the shortage of certain materials.

Undoubtedly in the program to expand production, the Southern region with their rich resources will figure prominently. The Nichi Nichi warns that in the process of developing these regions too much attention should not be given them while neglecting the cultivation of Manchoukuo.

Manchoukuo is an integral part of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and this fact must not be forgotten. It is reassuring to read that the Government is aware of this danger as is illustrated by the launching of the second five-year plan for Manchoukuo.

Shao to Head C.R.B.

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 29.—Shao Shu-hua, assistant manager of the Shanghai branch of the Central Reserve Bank, it is learned, has been appointed concurrently chief of the business section of the Shanghai branch in succession to Chang Hsin-chu.

Diary of Japanese Correspondent in Manila Discloses Brutal Treatment by Americans

Although the American authorities plundered Japanese homes and stores, confiscated furniture and even their money, they, however, went to the limit of even ordering the Filipino guards to kill all the Japanese in the Philippine Islands when Japan declared war on the United States.

Such is the scene witnessed by Masao Makiuchi, a Domei correspondent, who just prior to being imprisoned and interned in Manila by the Commonwealth Government at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia penned in his diary the brutal and inhuman treatments received by the Japanese prisoners.

Kill the Japanese!

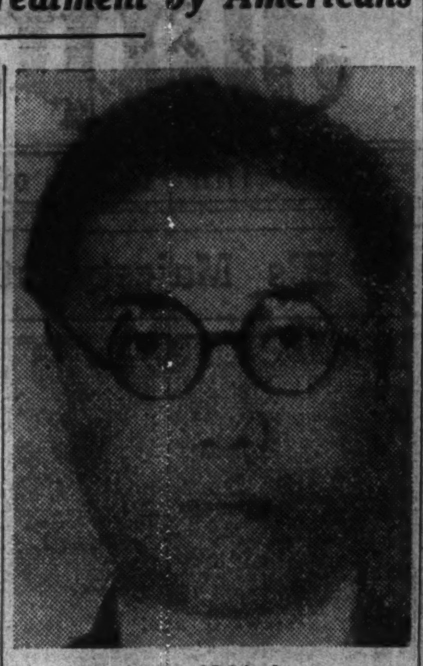
"Immediately following reports of Japanese air raids on Pearl Harbor," reads the diary "my Filipino journalist friend telephoned and warned me that I should flee to escape internment. However, it was too late for while we were drinking a toast to celebrate the initial victories scored by the Japanese fliers, 10 Filipino police appeared at the Domei office. They shoved us into a patrol wagon and drove us to the police headquarters located in the heart of the city. Several other Japanese had already been rounded up at the station and the number increased gradually.

"As usual, the police searched us and took our cameras, pocket knives, papers and even our money. In the midst of cross-examination, some stuttering guard jammed a pistol into my back and shouted, 'Kill all the Japanese!' "

2 Meals Daily

Describing the concentration camp to where he was interned with his compatriots, Mr. Makiuchi asserted that it was supervised by American soldiers. They only received two meals daily and all relaxation was prohibited for newspapers and radio were strictly tabooed.

He stated a strict watch was maintained over the internees and at first, the guards were very unruly toward them. Later, however, when news of Japanese successes in the islands leaked out, the attitude of the police and soldiers remarkably changed from bad to better treatment for apparently, he claimed, they were afraid of the Japanese forces taking retaliation against them.



Masao Makiuchi

In referring to the first Japanese aerial attack centered in Manila on December 9, the correspondent revealed that subsequent raids caused considerable damage. Practically every fortress was attacked mercilessly for columns of smoke and flames were seen at several places including the fortresses at Santiago and McKinley as well as at Nichols airdrome.

Shoot Own Planes

In this whirlpool of conflagration, he declared, American planes took up to challenge the Japanese fighters. But the ground forces of the United States army were so panic-stricken and keyed up with high tension that they even fired at their own planes flying over their own forts and concentration camps.

The diary discloses that there were rumors to the effect that the Americans were preparing to flee from Manila as early as December 27 when it was becoming unbearable for them to stay in the capital.

It was not until January 2, when the vanguard of Japanese troops entered Manila to sweep the Americans out of the city and plan; the Rising Sun flag did he find himself a free man, he declared.

Japanese Airmen Active in S. China

(Continued From Page 1)

the Changsha operation, started activities on December 23 and have since rendered meritorious services while reconnoitering and bombing the enemy troops.

The activities of the Japanese Air Force were at its height between January 1 and 4, during which the fall of Changsha occurred.

The war results attained by the Japanese Army Air Force from December 23 to January 5 are as follows:

Number of raids	212
Number of planes mobilized	Over 2,000
Number of enemy soldiers	Over 32,000
Enemy troop trains wrecked	34
Enemy ships wrecked	36

Besides, many military establishments and bases of the enemy were destroyed by bombing.

CLOSING OF ENEMY BANKS IS ORDERED

Military Authorities in Shanghai, However, Permit Continuance Of Small Withdrawals

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 7.—The Army and Navy authorities at Shanghai decided to order the closure and liquidation of the enemy banks that were confiscated by military forces upon the declaration of war, and issued the following statement this afternoon.

"The Army and Navy authorities decided to order the closure and liquidation of banks of enemy nations that have been confiscated with the advance of Japanese forces into the International Settlement, and at 3 p.m. January 7, called the managers of all enemy banks and instructed them accordingly.

"The business of liquidating the banks will be entrusted to Japanese banks, but such liquidation will be undertaken entirely as an act by the Japanese military forces, and only the task of liquidation is entrusted to such Japanese banks. From the necessity in making the liquidation, such Japanese banks will temporarily close the enemy banks for three days beginning January 8, and will be re-opened under Japanese supervision from January 12.

"While the liquidation is in progress, the payment of small withdrawals of deposit will be continued. Thus the present measure does not cause any effect on the Shanghai banking situation, and there will be witnessed no change whatever except for such enemy banks."

One Month's Events Prove Japan Victor

(Continued from Page 1)

against this country by way of the so-called central route in the Pacific.

Mainland in Danger

Remember Hawaii, Midway and Johnston islands are within the range of Japanese aircraft. Even the American mainland is exposed to the danger of attacks by the submarines of the Imperial Navy.

As regards the Chungking regime, it has long been eager to see war break out between Japan and the Anglo-American Powers. As a matter of fact, it was her assumption that Japan would easily be defeated by the combined forces of America and Britain.

But the tables were just reversed for it was not long after the start of the Greater East Asia War that Chungking realized the mistake of thinking that Japan would be no match for the United States and England.

The defeat of the American Navy in the Battle of Hawaii and the capture of Hongkong completely disillusioned Chungking. Hongkong played a large role in bolstering the position of Chungking in her struggle with this country. If it had not been for Hongkong, the resistance against Japan would have been at an end long ago.

Chungking's Collapse Nears

There is only one route of supply to Chungking still open. It runs through British Burma. But the day is fast approaching when the only one remaining supply route to Chungking will be useless altogether. For the Imperial Navy is advancing in the Indian Ocean, as witness the frequency with which our air force attacks Rangoon.

When the Imperial Navy dominates the Indian Ocean, it will be the day that Chungking will collapse for lack of foreign aid, which has been the principle factor in the resistance put up by that regime against this country.

S.M.C. COUNCIL MEMBERS

New Line-Up Made, After Ousting Enemy Nationals

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 8.—With the elimination of representatives of the enemy Powers, the Shanghai Municipal Council decided on a new line-up of the Council members at the councilors' conference held yesterday. The are:

Chairman....Katsuo Okazaki (Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking)

Vice-Chairman....Yuan Li-teng

Councilors....One Japanese, two Chinese, one German and one Swiss.

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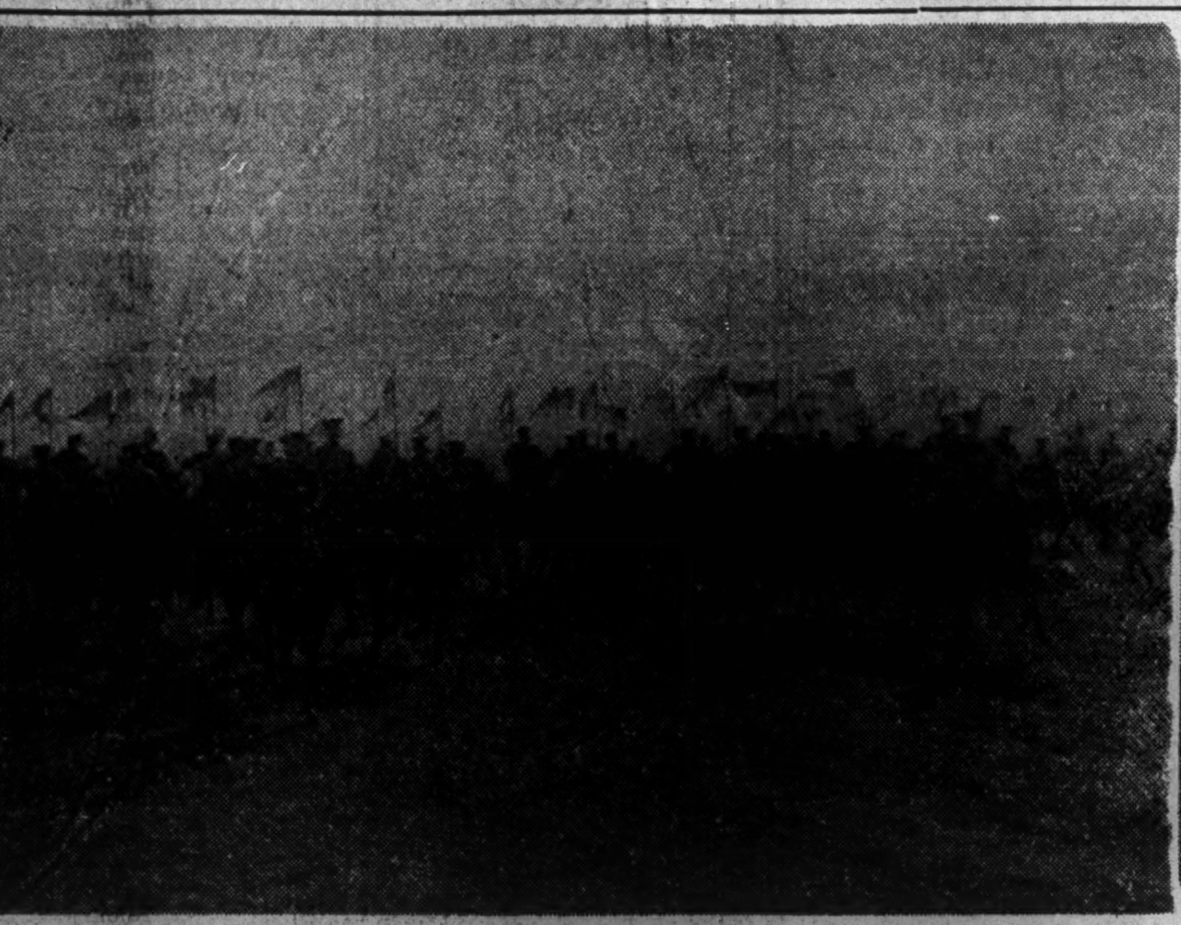
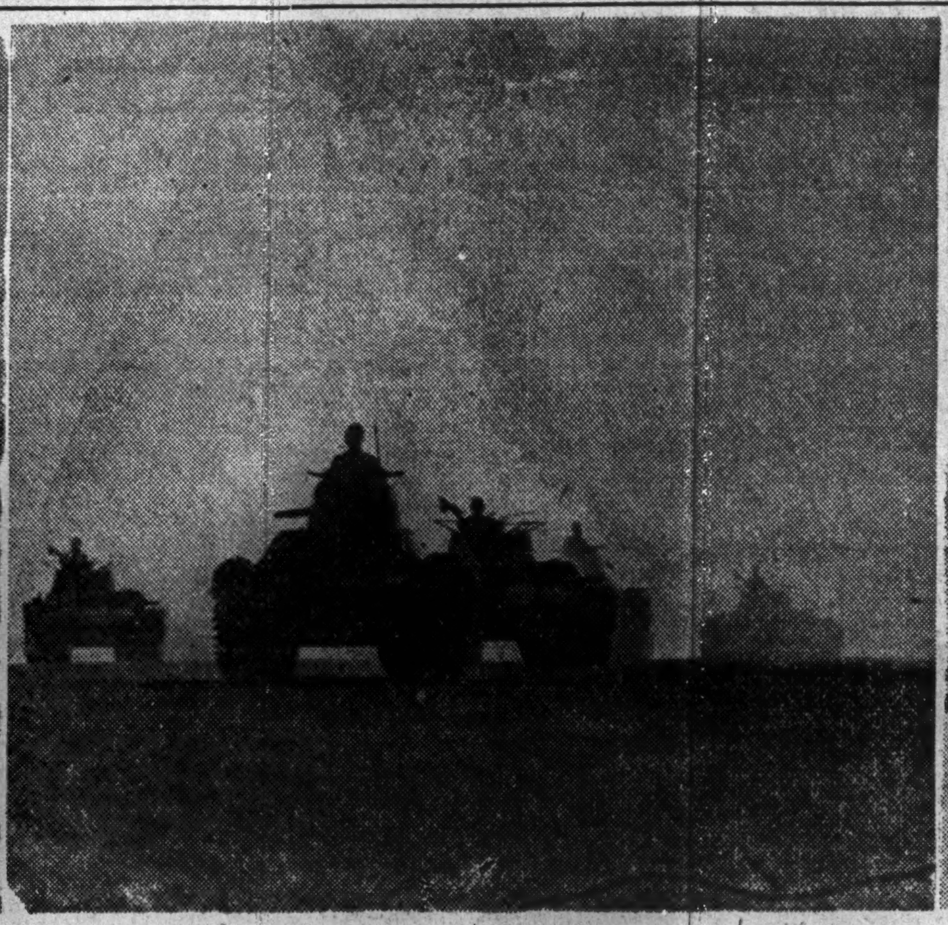
Empire's Armed Might Displayed at New Year Military Review

A large group of lancers of the Imperial Bodyguard Division, which participated in the New Year Military Review at the Yoyogi parade grounds Thursday is shown here (left) marching past His Majesty the Emperor in impressive formation. The center picture shows tanks in march-past at the same grounds. The mechanized force consisting of a large number of tanks carried out their procession through Tokyo streets on the same afternoon after the review was over. These tanks started the parade from two exits of the grounds. One procession went through Shinjuku, Yotsuya-mitsuke, Hanzo Gate and Miyakezaka while the other went roaring through Shibuya, Aoyama, Akasaka-mitsuke, Hirakawa-cho, and past the Imperial Diet building and met in front of the Army General Staff. Then, all tanks in one line darted to Toranomon, Shimbashi and Showa-dori, proceeding to Iwamoto-cho, Kanda, from where they returned to their respective barracks. The picture (right) shows these "iron bulls" marching through Showa-dori. (These photos censored by the War Ministry).

JAPANESE WARNED TO WATCH U.S. NAVY

Vice-Admiral Kimura Gives Detailed Analysis of Enemy Program

Warning the Japanese public not to underestimate the naval power of the United States despite the outcome of the Battle of Hawaii, Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Kimura of the Naval Construction Service in an article in the Asahi gives a detailed analysis of the American naval construction program. Japan should be prepared to withstand the retaliatory action which the United States is bound to take, says the naval expert, who elaborates substantially as follows:

"For many years the United States has been fooling Japan with its sly foreign policy, but once the Imperial Forces went into action, fury was let loose over the Pacific with the result that the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor was virtually annihilated. This unprecedented brilliant action has thrown the heretofore haughty United States into indescribable consternation, but it is certain that she will resort to retaliatory measures for which we must be on guard.

Guerilla Warfare Seen

"As Masanori Ito, the well-known naval commentator says, it is most likely that the United States will immediately resort to naval guerilla warfare through submarine operations and aerial attacks to pick off Japan's naval strength. In the meantime, the United States will bend all efforts to quicken the construction of warships to regain her lost strength.

"The question of greatest interest to us, therefore, is: What is the warship construction capacity of the United States? It cannot be denied that the showing of the United States in the past has been poor, but we must not be misled by this fact in considering the future. For some time the Washington Administration has been asking Congress each year for appropriations for the construction of more ships.

"Despite the fact that that country possesses an abundance of materials for warship construction, a succession of labor disputes prevented satisfactory progress. When Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president for the first time, he tried to push the completion of the Vinson plan which called for the construction of 1,260,000 tons. In 1938 the amount was increased by 20 per cent to 1,510,000 tons; in June of 1940 the amount was still further augumented to 1,670,000 tons.

"Within another month the plan for a two-ocean navy sponsored by Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, was adopted, enlarging the construction program by 70 per cent to provide for the building of 2,840,000 tons. This was indeed an epoch-making construction plan.

"To put this plan into effect, the United States began to speed up its construction rate. Four years are normally required in the United States to build a large battleship with four thousand men engaged daily in the work. But toward the end of 1940 it was decided to shorten this period to three years. This increase in speed was to be attained through standardization of materials, abolition of bids in favor of the adoption of contracts through negotiation, increase in number of working hours, and expansion of equipment in both naval and private arsenals.

"Specifically it was decided to advance the date of completion of the 35,000-ton battleship North Carolina at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from December, 1941, to July, 1941. The periods of construction for other ships were also advanced at the same time. Later, taking into consideration the need of giving large-scale aid to Britain, the United States naval authorities through exceptional effort decided to advance the period of construction still further. The result was that the North Carolina was actually completed in April instead of July. This means that that the battleship was completed within three years and six months after its keel was laid. Its sister ship, the Washington, was completed in May of last year after a lapse of only two years and 11 months since the laying of its keel in June, 1938.

"The warship construction technique of the United States as may be judged from the above record, has never been inferior to that of Britain. The keel of the Prince of Wales, sunk by Japanese planes off the Malay coast, was laid on January 1, 1936, the very day that the abrogation of the naval limitation treaties became effective. The ship, however, was not completed until April of last year, or five years and four months after the laying of its keel. The keel of its sister ship the King George V was also laid on the same day as the Prince of Wales, and was completed last March after a construction period of five years and three months. Compared with the slowness with which these British battleships were built, the construction achievements of the United States demand marked attention.

Completion in 1947

"The entire two-ocean navy is sheduled to be finished by 1947, but it is very likely to be completed by 1946. The present schedule calls for the construction of a battleship in three years, a cruiser in two years and 11 months, and a submarine in two years. However, the outbreak of the war with Japan will unquestionably cause the United States to accelerate its speed of construction still further. Of the four battleships of the 35,000-ton class in the course of construction in that country, the South Dakota was launched in June, 1940, and the Massachusetts September, 1940. The two are expected to be completed by the end of 1942. The remaining two ships, the Alabama and the Indiana, are yet to be launched but the dates of their launching will most surely be advanced.

"The keels of four battleships of the Iowa class displacing 45,000 tons have already been laid and they are expected to be completed in 1943. The keels of the two ships of the Illinois type of 45,000 tons each have yet to be laid, but they are scheduled for completion in 1944. Five monster battleships of the Montana class, each displacing 58,000 tons, may be completed in 1945 and 1946, two in the former year and three in the latter year. Orders for these super-dreadnoughts were placed at naval and private shipyards during September of 1940.

"Of the ships of this latter class, the Maine and the New Hampshire are to be constructed in a great dockyard now being built at the New York Navy Yard. Two special docks, each with a total length of 1,500 feet, a breadth of 200 feet, and a depth of 65 feet, were started in September, 1940. Their completion will require two or three years, so naturally the work on the new super-dreadnoughts will not get under way until 1943. However, it is significant that these great battleships will reach completion just about the time that the projected expansion of the Panama Canal reaches completion.

"In addition, the aircraft carrier Hornet of 19,900 tons will be launched early in 1947. Other airplane carriers listed for construction include the Essex, the Bon Homme Richard, and two others. Four cruisers of the Atlanta class will be completed in 1942, 11 cruisers in 1943, 14 cruisers in 1944, and 19 cruisers in 1945.

"As regards destroyers, 17 were to have been completed in 1941, 17 more in 1942, 68 more in 1943, and 59 in 1944. Ten submarines were to have been completed in 1941, 13 in 1942, 20 in 1943, and 39 in 1944.

"According to an announcement by Chairman Vinson of the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee last January, American warships of various categories then under construction numbered 369 vessels, auxiliary warships 85, patrol ships 96, and coast guard ships 166, or an aggregate of 716. According to the chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, that country possessed last year 42 shipyards with a total of 350 ships and had under construction 900 merchantmen aggregating 5,000,000 tons which were all expected to be completed by 1943.

On Three Shifts

"Workmen engaged in the new warship construction worked in three shifts day and night, and numbered 61,000 at the beginning of 1940 but had been increased three-fold to 188,000 by December 1 of the same year. Experienced laborers, however, are scarce, but the shortage is expected to be filled up within six or nine months. Shortage of machine tools and internal combustion engines to be installed in small vessels constitute the most serious handicap, but these will be made good as the production picks up momentum.

"The largest obstacle standing in the way of the construction of capital ships will be the shortage in steel production. A serious discussion reportedly took place in the United States over the question of the relative superiority and inferiority of battleships as against airplanes as the result of the outcome of the battle at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere, but we must take it for granted that the United States will continue to concentrate on the warship construction just described. It is not right for us to become elated over our victories so far, but we must 'tighten the cords of our helmets' until the final victory is won.

"According to a United Press dispatch from Washington, President Roosevelt appeared confident when he declared that war today is a race in productivity and that American productivity is superior to that of the Axis countries. Recently, however, the House of Representatives approved appropriations for the supplementary construction of only 160,000 tons as against the administration's request for 900,000 tons, although this bill was only for submarines and destroyers.

"The reason for the failure of the House to approve the 900,000-ton plan is said to be the discovery by the House Naval Affairs Committee that the building capacity of American shipyards available in excess of the construction already under way totaled only 150,000 tons. This explanation is based on an authoritative report submitted by the president of a certain shipbuilding concern. In my opinion, however, the 150,000-ton figure is too small, but that is irrelevant in view of the fact that the United States has actually under way a program for constructing 2,700,000 tons within seven years. Although no exact figures are available, I believe it will be safer to count on double the figures of the most conservative estimates."

WILL HELP PEOPLE AFFECTED BY RAIDS

Government to Extend Prompt And Positive Aid Under Proposed Measure

The Government will give aid in a most positive and prompt manner to citizens who may be affected by air or other attacks by enemy, according to the provisions of Law Concerning Protection of People Affected by War, a draft summary of which was approved at the Cabinet meeting Wednesday. The bill will be submitted to the Diet at the current session. The main points of the proposed law include the following:

1. The law will authorize the Government to improvise emergency relief measures through which foodstuffs, garments, bedding, other daily necessaries, barracks, medical service and every other necessary facility will be given to persons who may be affected by air raids or other attacks by enemy.

2. Persons who may be deprived of their livelihood on account of war damage and members of their families will receive necessary aid in regard to means of livelihood. The similar aid will be given to families of persons killed.

3. Persons injured or those whose property damaged due to war will receive "casualty allowances," and bereaved families of persons killed, "death allowances."

4. When dwelling houses and property uninsured for war damage are destroyed or damaged, their owners will receive certain subsidies.

President Wang Donates

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 26.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government had donated $10,000 toward the establishment of the Central Hospital here. The Central China Daily News and the South China Daily News in Hongkong have also donated a total of $10,000, it was learned today.

WAR DEVELOPMENTS

December 8 — January 7

Like a bolt from the blue, the once peaceful Pacific Ocean was turned into a nightmare of living death as the Imperial Japanese Naval Air Force struck with all its fury at America's most highly prized possession, the Hawaiian Islands, when Pearl Harbor was practically destroyed on December 8, 1941, at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Subsequently, the picture of the Pacific situation changed overnight and Japan's blitzkrieg attack was only the curtain raiser in her favor. Subsequent events, however, show that trammeling on Japan's footpath to create the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is dangerous for meanwhile, practically all of Great Britain's and America's outposts have been captured within less than a month since the war started.

Hongkong, Manila and several important bases in the Malay Peninsula have already surrendered and this has given Japan air-tight guarantees to offset any attack initiated by the enemies.

Summarizing Events

The diary of the War of Greater East Asia for the last one month from December 8, when Japan entered into war with the United States and Britain, to January 7, is summarized as follows:

December 8: An Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Great Britain is promulgated. Japanese Navy Air Force launches a surprise attack on Honolulu and annihilates the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. Meanwhile, Japanese Army Force effects a surprise landing on Kota Bharu on the eastern coast of Malay Peninsula. Intensive bombings are conducted by Japanese Navy Air Force on Singapore, Wake, Guam, Midway, Davao, as well as other military bases in the Philippines. Attack on Hongkong is started. Japanese troops penetrate the Shanghai International Settlement of Shanghai and Tientsin, and also the British Settlements of Tientsin and Hankow and take over all enemy properties there. Japan-French Indo-China Military Agreement is concluded.

British Fleet Annihilated

December 10: Japanese Army Force lands on Aparri and Vingan on the northern and western coasts of Luzon Island respectively. Japanese landing party effects a successful landing on Guam in the face of enemy fire. The main force of the British Far Eastern Fleet is annihilated, as a result of the Battle of Malay Coast, in which the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse are sunk by Japanese Navy planes.

December 11: Japanese-German-Italian Agreement is concluded at Berlin. Japanese Navy attacks Baker Island, another U.S. military base in the Pacific.

Japan Occupies Guam

December 12: Guam Island is completely occupied. Japanese Army Force lands at Legaspi on Luzon Island. Kowloon, opposite Hongkong Island, is completely occupied by Japanese troops.

December 16: Landing in front of the enemy is carried out by the Japanese troops on the northern coast of British Borneo.

December 17: Admiral Chester W. Nimitz is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet succeeding Admiral Husband E. Kimmel.

December 18: Landing on Hongkong Island is successfully achieved by Japanese Army Force.

December 19: Penang, most important city second to Singapore in the Straits Settlements, is occupied by Japanese troops.

December 20. Landing on Mindanao Island and occupation of Davao is effected by Japanese troops.

Alliance With Thailand

December 21: Japan-Thailand Offensive and Defensive Alliance is concluded at Bangkok.

December 22: Japanese troops land at Lingayen on the Gulf of Luzon. Anti-Axis Power Conference is held at Washington.

December 23: Wake Island is completely occupied by Japanese forces Rangoon is bombed by Japanese airplanes.

December 24: A powerful Japanese Army unit lands on the coast of Lamon Bay in Luzon. Southwestern coast of British Borneo occupied by Japanese Army Force.

Hongkong Surrenders

December 25: Hongkong surrenders to Japan. Kuching, capital of Sarawak, in British Borneo, is captured by Japanese troops.

December 28: Ipoh, in Perak State, Malay Peninsula, is occupied by Imperial troops.

December 31: Brunei, most important town in British North Borneo, is occupied by Japanese troops. Japanese warships bombard the Hawaiian Islands. Kuantan on the eastern coast of Malay Peninsula is occupied by Japan.

January 1: Vigorous air attacks concentrated on Singapore. Labuan Island, British North Borneo, at the mouth of Labuan Bay is occupied by Japanese troops.

Manila Occupied

January 2: Manila falls into the hands of the Japanese Army. Chile announces its neutrality in the War of Greater East Asia. General Sir Archibald Wavell is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Southwestern Pacific Allied Forces.

January 3: Enemy bases at Bataan Peninsula near Manila is heavily bombed.

January 4: Japanese continue to bomb military establishments and bases at Bataan Peninsula, Philippine Islands.

January 7: Japanese Army Force heads southward toward Singapore along the eastern coast of Malay Peninsula. On the western coast, Japanese force penetrates Kuala Lumpur, important city in Selangor State, Malaya.

Italian Textile Schedule

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—The entire textile industry in Italy will be placed on a 32½-hour-week working schedule effective immediately, and, only in special cases, with official consent, may the working hours be extended to 40 hours per week, the German News Agency reported today from Rome.

Shigemitsu Leaves Moji

Mamoru Shigemitsu, newly-appointed Ambassador to the National Government of China, left Moji Wednesday, says Domei. The Ambassador was accompanied by Counselor Shigenori Tashiro and many other members of the staff.

U.S. MISJUDGMENT REASON FOR DEFEAT

Hawaii Debacle Caused by Underestimating Our Strength, Says Commentator

In his contribution to the Hochi, Yasuo Miyashima, a well-known commentator, attributes the debacle of the American forces in the Pacific chiefly to miscalculation and overconfidence and added that in order to win a total victory, it is urgent first to do away with Americanism, which has eaten deep into the heart of the Japanese.

"The causes of the American reverses in the Pacific," he writes, "are innumerable and it is impossible to cite each one of them here. First of all, the people in the United States believed Japan to be very much behind scientifically and consequently, have been looking lightly upon the ability of the Japanese in war science, but once they entered into actual conflict, the Americans realized their grave mistake.

'Japanese Construction Better'

"There may have been partial superiority in American capital ships and other men-of-war, but as a whole, the construction of Japanese vessels was much superior as they have doubtless discovered following their encounter with the Japanese Fleet in the Pacific. Even in the materials used in the construction of the warships, the Americans found themselves excelled by Japan. That the air units of the Imperial forces were incomparably better than those of the United States was also verified in many aerial combats staged at various fronts.

"The Americans blindly believed that they possessed abundant materials, their quality was second to none, that their military bases were impregnable, they were paralyzed with the power of Dollar, counted too much on British, relied not too little on the forces of the Chungking Administration and, last but not the least, they depended on the mythical line known until not so long ago as the ABCD front. They placed overconfidence on Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador to Tokyo, misjudged Joseph C. Grew, the American Ambassador to Tokyo, while President Roosevelt himself placed too much confidence in his own power.

Disregarded Lindbergh

"All of these can be reduced simply to one thing; that they counted on what they actually did not have. Charles A. Lindbergh and Major Al Williams, time and again, pointed out the weakness in the American air units and unpreparedness in the United States Army and Navy but their advices were completely ignored. The Americans relied too much on the fourth weapon—the power of money, plot and sabotage and propaganda. These were the so-called American life and the majority of the Americans were intoxicated with them.

"The people of the United States, it must be surmised, had firmly believed that what can be achieved in the United States is also possible in the four corners of the globe. The Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, China and even Japan to a certain extent were very much Americanized. At the time when the war broke out between Germany and Great Britain, the Economist magazine in London pointed out the corruptive effects of the American moving pictures on the Britons and warned the British people of the grave consequences.

Attacks the Jews

"A noted French writer declared that the circumstances that led to the French capitulation can be traced back to the Jews, who grasped most of the investments in France, who controlled the industry in France and who corrupted the moral of the French subjects.

"America struck Germany with her poisonous fangs before the first World War, and again, with the outbreak of the present war, tried frantically to extend her sinister design to other countries by Americanizing them.

"It is the nature of the people to sacrifice practically everything and resort to most any measure in order to experience the joy of life. It is here where such plots are likely to be directed. Japan, fortunately, managed to escape from the American plot. In order to crush the Anglo-American Powers, it is first necessary to crush such inward desire of the people for unless and until such desire is eradicated, it is hardly possible to win a total victory in the current hostilities. It is, therefore, urgent to drive out Americanism from the heart of the Japanese people."

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BRITISH HOPES DROP WITH HONGKONG FALL

Peoples of East Asia Now Feel Changes Being Wrought By Nippon's Victories

Many ignorant people were deceived and fooled by groundless rumors emanating from British and American sources, have now been disillusioned by the fall of Hongkong, which proves to all the peoples in East Asia the courage and strength of our friendly neighbor and the weakness of Britain and the United States and which inspires the confidence that the peoples of East Asia will emerge victorious in the War of Greater East Asia and will ultimately attain emancipation, says a translation of the Central China Daily News editorial of December 28.

Hongkong is an important base of British imperialistic aggression in China and a symbol of Anglo-American intimidation against the peoples of East Asia. Ignorant people as a class used to stand in awe of Hongkong. They placed too much faith in the power of Britain and U.S.A. and allowed themselves—somewhat unwittingly—to be used as propagandists for Britain and the United States. They could not grasp the true significance of international political developments. They were not far-sighted enough to foresee future possibilities and were apt to be misled by what happens right before them. It is for this reason that Britain and the United States succeeded in dominating the peoples of East Asia for 100 years.

This citadel of Anglo-American aggression—Hongkong—has now been destroyed by the brave Japanese soldiers in less than 20 days. The bluff of Britain and U.S. is now quite apparent. The people of East Asia will have more courage and confidence, when they picture to themselves the British Governor of Hongkong with bowed head and pale face at the time of surrender. Obviously, the peoples of East Asia will emerge victorious in the War of Greater East Asia. If we fight on, we shall be able to free ourselves from the yoke of these imperialists who have oppressed us for more than a century.

Japan Victorious in Wars

In the Russo-Japanese War, Japan was victorious. This victory proves that the peoples of East Asia can drive out the influences of Europe and America, and represents the first success for the emancipation of East Asia. It is regrettable, that at that time, the general public failed to understand the real meaning of the emancipation of East Asia. As a result of the China Incident, however, the meaning of the emancipation of East Asia has been clearly revealed. When the real meaning of the emancipation of the peoples of East Asia is understood, it is gratifying to see the military success of Japan. The emancipation of the peoples of East Asia will therefore be completed as part of the general movement which was started after Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War.

The fall of Hongkong is a very important event, on which the outcome of the Greater East Asia War largely depends. As a result, the military situation will produce the following consequences:

(1) The Greater East Asia War is inseparable from the China Affair. Britain and the United States understand that they are so weak that they cannot meet the attacks from different directions. They are trying to induce Chungking to continue its resistance to divert the attention of Japan. Despite the much-publicized aid to Chungking, they have actually given very little assistance. They have only asked others to make sacrifices for their own interests. They have depended upon Hongkong and Shanghai as bases for oppressing the Chinese people while Chungking relied also upon Hongkong and Shanghai as a means for dragging on the war.

It was under these circumstances that the British and American imperialists started to fight with Japan. This situation has changed with the occupation of Hongkong and Shanghai by the Japanese forces. Britain and the United States have thus lost two important bases, and the strategy of Britain and the United States has suffered a fatal blow.

Depended Much on Hongkong

(2) Hongkong is the vanguard of Singapore. The British imperialists have done much to strengthen its military defense works in East Asia without giving a single thought to the defeats they are now suffering. They believed that they could always dominate Canton from Hongkong and use Canton as a means for absorbing continuously the "blood" of the Chinese people. Hongkong would be the source of supply for Singapore.

Now, with the loss of Hongkong, Singapore has to depend upon India and England for supplies, which seems well-nigh impossible. Singapore has therefore become a second Hongkong, isolated and beleaguered. With the fall of Singapore, which is only a matter of time, British influences in East Asia will be completely wiped out.

(3) In the present war, the United States is utilizing Britain as the vanguard. This is a war which Britain is unwilling to carry on, so, as she is being defeated, she is sacrificing herself. With the loss of her vanguard the United States has become isolated in the present war, and she finds it difficult to protect the Philippine Islands. How can America exist under the strong attacks from the brave and courageous troops of our friendly neighbor—Japan? The Greater East Asia War will soon be concluded.

From this it may be inferred that the fall of Hongkong will lead to the rapid development of the military situation in favor of Japan, and will result very soon in the complete elimination of British and American imperialism from East Asia.

Let us all rise and fight in close cooperation with our friendly neighbor in order to consummate the sacred movement for the emancipation of the peoples of East Asia, inasmuch as military success may be brought to a complete conclusion when supplemented by political force.

Japanese Trouble Shooter

He's going up to see what's the trouble that's holding up communications. He and the two comrades below him are members of a certain communication corps of the Japanese Army hustling in Kuala Kangsar, Perak State in the Malay Peninsula. (Censored by the War Ministry.)

ATLANTIC DEFENSE IS MORE IMPORTANT

East Asia Secondary, Says U.S. Admiral But British Won't Agree

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 7.—The London correspondent of the Spanish paper ABC, Luis Calvo, communicated to his paper a review written by Admiral Yates Stirling Jr. of the United States Navy on the situation in the Pacific.

Admiral Stirling opines in his article the Anglo-American group today has to choose between the defense of the Atlantic or the Pacific. In this connection, he declared the defense of the Atlantic was of greater importance even at the expense of the loss of Singapore, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Alaska.

The British people, on the other hand, were of the opinion that the present war on both oceans was inseparable and that a catastrophic defeat of the allies in the Pacific area would have fatal consequences also for Soviet Russia. They state the fall of Singapore would certainly be disastrous for Marshal Timoshenko of the Russian Army as well as for General Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in East Asia.

Singapore in the hands of Japan would mean the loss of the Dutch East Indies with its rich resources of raw materials. The war machinery of the allies would thus receive a terrible blow and in all corners of the world, the production efficiency and power of resistance of countries hostile toward the Axis States would suffer extremely. The general conclusion, Mr. Calvo declared, was the necessity of holding Singapore at all costs since the fall of this fortress would give Japan supremacy in the China Sea as well as in the Indian Ocean.

He states the three naval strongholds in the world are Singapore, Suez and Panama. In the case of Japan's capture of Singapore, Malaya and Java, the allies who do not possess synthetic rubber plants would have to cut down not only their war material production but the risks and losses of the battle of the Indian Ocean would come on top of that of the Atlantic.

In conclusion Mr. Calvo quotes a London paper stating "Singapore must be defended at all costs. Its loss would not only be extremely serious for the British Empire as well as for the British Naval Forces but above all, it would affect the course of the future life and death struggle against the Axis Powers."

Cultural Works Saved

The Imperial Japanese armed forces are not only strong and brave in fighting their enemy but also attentive to the cultural construction in the Japan-occupied districts, it was shown recently when they occupied Taiping, the capital of Perak State, says a report reaching a local paper from a certain base in Malaya, adding that exhibits of the world-known museum there, though once looted after the fleeing of the British troops, were all restored to be placed on display in the museum again as soon as the Japanese forces entered the city.

New Mayor of Manila Friendly to Japan; Manners and Looks Resemble Nipponese

J. B. Vargas, the new mayor of Greater Manila City, looks so much like a Japanese that a casual interviewer will take him as a true Nippon scion, according to Ryozo Hiranuma who had an intimate contact with the mayor a few years ago on the occasion of the last Far Eastern Olympic Games.

Mr. Vargas at that time was the leader of the Philippine athletes, while Mr. Hiranuma that of the Japanese sportsmen. Mr. Hiranuma, now vice-president of the Japan Athletic Association, in making a brief personal sketch of the new mayor of Manila to the newspapermen Wednesday, said:

"Mr. Vargas, both in his manners and personal looks, much resembles the Japanese. He may pass as a genuine Japanese if so introduced.

"He is very friendly toward Japan and Japanese. That President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth is highly pro-Japanese is generally attributed to the personal influence of Mr. Vargas who served long as the secretary to the President. When I first met him in 1934 during the last Olympic Games, he, as the Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister, had a good influence in the financial circles of the islands.

"I waited since then to hear of some activity by him, but in vain. And now I think I have found out the reason why I did not hear of him. His pro-Japanese attitude must have been standing in the way of his activity and success. He must have been hated by the local American authorities and incidentally by President Quezon himself who is reported to have been gradually turning anti-Japanese. This plausible fact, I believe, is a good testimony that he has not altered in his friendliness toward Japanese.

"That Mr. Vargas' pro-Japanism remained unchanged from beginning to end, will be further proved by the fact that he remained in Manila when many leaders of the Government fled before the entry into the city of the Japanese forces. I am sure that Manila under the new mayorship of Mr. Vargas will prosper. I offer him a hearty congratulation upon his assumption of the new position."

GERMANS DILIGENT IN RECONSTRUCTION

Technicians and Farmers Pour Into Occupied Areas in Eastern Europe

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 7.—The reconstruction of the occupied territories in Eastern Europe forms the subject of an authoritative report issued here recently. The report states that the Soviet troops in the course of their retreat systematically destroyed a large number of industrial establishments bringing numerous others to a standstill by taking away the machines or at least parts of them.

In some cases the workers succeeded in preventing destruction and work could thus be taken up immediately again under German management. Such cases, however, only occurred rather seldom.

The most important part of the task of reconstruction consists of reviving agriculture and reorganizing the mining and transport industries. On the one hand as much arable land as possible must be restored to production while, on the other hand, raw materials which are of particular importance for the prosecution of the war must be exploited. The existing collective farms are being maintained and supplied with tractors and the most necessary agricultural implements.

The task of restarting the activity in the mines has been entrusted to German mining engineers while special reconnoitering detachments have to secure all available stocks and supplies within the zone of the military operations. Other detachments have been formed for the distribution of food, tools and similar necessities.

Above all, the incorporation of the extensive areas occupied by the German troops in the economic systems of Germany and Europe has been confined to German specialists.

Poetess Dangerously Ill

Mrs. Akiko Yosano, a noted poetess, who has been ill since May of the year before last, was reported to be in a dangerous condition Wednesday evening, with a complication of arterial sclerosis setting in January 4, at her home of Suginami-ku. Much anxiety is being felt by her family members because of her advanced age of 65.

New Appointments Made

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 28.—The National Government has issued an order appointing Kao Chi-hsien Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Shen Chin-yi, Director of the Trade Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Sun Li-fu, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FLAG OF RISING SUN ADOPTED NATURALLY

Chosen by Japanese Centuries Ago as Empire Symbol—Legally Adopted in Meiji Era

The flag of the Rising Sun was naturally adopted by the people of Japan for symbolizing the idea of the country being the land where the sun rises, for many centuries before its use was declared by the Tokugawa Bakufu in 1854 on all Japanese ships, writes Shuko Shiroyanagi, noted historian in a series of articles in the Kokumin. Thus the Rising Sun flag is much older than generally believed. The legal adoption of the flag as the symbol of the Empire was proclaimed in 1872 by the Meiji Government. But according to Mr. Shiroyanagi's opinion, the flag of the Rising Sun was used by the people as the symbol of the Empire ever since Japan communicated with China. Japan is to China the land where the Sun rises, and China is to Japan the land where the Sun sets.

When Prince Shotoku dispatched Imoko Ono to the Sui dynasty of China in 607, wrote in his message to the Emperor of China: "The Emperor of the Sun-rising nation addresses the Emperor of the Sun-setting nation." This idea had naturally made the people use the rising sun flag, says Mr. Shiroyanagi.

There is preserved in the family treasure of Genjiro Hori, Anafu village, Yamato Province, a flag that is said to have been given by Emperor Godaigo (1319-1338). Though there is no concrete proof that the flag was really given by Emperor Godaigo, yet it is premature to declare it a false article.

At any rate the racial consciousness of the people made them use the flag of the rising sun quite early. When Shingen Takeda and Kenshin Uyesugi met in the battlefield of Kawanakajima in 1553, both were surprised to find that they were using the very same flag of the rising sun. The rising sun flag used by Shingen Takeda is still preserved at the Umpoji temple of Kai. This is another proof that the people had used the flag from their consciousness of the idea that the country is the land where the sun rises.

It is also said that when Hideyoshi Toyotomi sent his army to Korea, many of his followers used the rising sun flag. For more than 30 years previous to the prohibition of navigation to foreign countries declared in 1633, Japanese trading ships went to Canton, Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia, Siam and other Southern territories. That most of such ships used the rising sun flag is proved by the picture of the trading ships sanctioned by the Bakufu which was presented to the Sengen Shrine, Shizuoka, by Nagamasa Yamada, famous trader with Siam.

Later when various feudal lords purchased steamships and warships from foreign countries, and the people learned the modern science of navigation, it became necessary to designate a national flag to be carried by such ships for showing their nationality.

Thus, the rising sun flag came to be gradually used as the national flag without any official declaration. The Tokugawa Bakufu also used the flag on all its ships, and for distinguishing them from ships owned by various feudal lords, streamers of white and black stripes of cloth were used on all Bakufu ships.

As the number and activity of Japanese ships were expanded, there arose a view demanding the designation of a national flag among the Satsuma, Saga, Iyo and Mito clans. It was Nariakira Shimazu, Lord of Satsuma, who first proposed to the Bakufu the necessity of designating a national flag in December, 1853, while demanding the permission for building three steamships and 11 sailing ships. In the drawing of the proposed ships, submitted to the Bakufu, the rising sun flag was painted on the mast of each ship. The Bakufu sanctioned the construction of those ships, but gave no immediate reply to the question of adopting a national flag.

When Nariakira Shimazu came to Yedo in January the following year, he questioned Isenokami Masahiro Abe, high Bakufu official, what became of his petition for a national flag. Isenokami replied that though he was in favor of fixing a national flag, there were two or three among the high officials who opposed the plan. Then Isenokami asked for a sample of the rising sun flag proposed by Nariakira as the national flag. Several samples made in different sizes were presented to Isenokami. Later Nariakira was told that the Bakufu officials agreed upon declaring the rising sun flag the national flag of the country and the formal declaration to that effect would shortly be made.

It was in such a manner that on July 11, 1854, the Tokugawa Bakufu declared that the flag of the rising sun should be used on all Japanese ships. This declaration has been commonly regarded as the origin of the rising sun flag, but as already explained it has been used by the people for many centuries, out of their racial consciousness of the Empire being the land where the sun rises.

In 1872, the Meiji Government formally declared the adoption of the rising sun flag as the national flag of the Japanese Empire, but that was only the step for legalizing the customs already existing.

SOCIETY TO COMBAT ESPIONAGE FORMED

Aimed at Anglo-U.S. Machinations—Committee Meeting On January 17

Close upon the heels of a measure taken to prevent plots and sabotages by the hostile Powers through spy network and vicious propaganda, the Home Ministry has decided to establish an Anti-Espionage Society to forestall the desperate efforts of the Anglo-American Powers in pinning their last ray of hope on this silent weapon.

The Society, which is closely affiliated with the Foreign Affairs Council will incorporate varieties of espionage prevention organizations already formed among civilians and will strive to cultivate the anti-espionage ideas among the public to survey and study various items connected with the prevention of espionage as well as to extend cooperation to the competent authorities.

The first meeting of the standing committee is scheduled to be held on January 17.

Its headquarters will be located within the Home Ministry and the first president of the Society, it is understood, will be Jiro Imamatsu, chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, and the vice-president, Lieutenant-General Otokichi Nakamura.

For the executives of the standing committee, it is believed that those connected with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Ex-Servicemen's Association, Japan Civilian Defense Society, Japan Industrial Patriotic Association, Dai Nippon Youths and Juvenile Association, Home War and Navy Ministries, Board of Information and the Gendarmerie Headquarters will be appointed.

It is further understood that according to circumstances, the Anti-Espionage Societies of the prefectures will be subsequently instituted in different parts of the Empire.

Mr. Imamatsu declared in this connection that it is clear as day for the Anglo-American countries, which lost all hopes of winning the War of Greater East Asia through crushing defeats suffered at the hands of the Imperial Forces, to make frantic efforts in bringing the situation to their favor by resorting to plots and malicious propaganda as the war prolongs. It is, therefore, vitally important at this juncture to soundly establish the anti-espionage idea among the Japanese subjects, he stated, adding that the fullest cooperation of the public is solicited toward this end.

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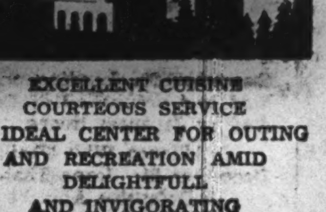

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TWO-STORY house, fully furnished, for foreigner, cook on premises. Write Ishida, c/o B. Leggatt, 739, Yoyogi-hommachi, Shibuya-ku.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Instruction

NISEI lady teaches Japanese, English or German. Also translation work accepted. Box 444, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WELL educated Japanese woman, aged 50, gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Please apply Box 447, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG lady gives French and English lessons. Terms moderate. Please apply Box 570, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONE owners can study English, French or German without teachers during leisure hours by Linguaphone system. One set of records including case and books for one language, Yen 225. Apply P.O. Box 287, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097, c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2 chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Apartments

FULLY furnished modern apartment, complete with bath, kitchen and heating, suitable for single or couple. Apply personally or telephone at once Nonomiya Apartments, Tel. Kudan 4156 to 9.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita, Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

NEW CHARTER SEEN FOR BANK OF JAPAN

Abolition of Gold Standard System and Adoption of Managed Currency Planned

MORE FLEXIBILITY AIM

Amendment Pending Since 1927 When Finance Ministry Realized Necessity

The abolition of the gold standard system, and, instead, the adoption of the managed currency system are the highlights of the new structure of the Bank of Japan, the bill regarding which was decided at the regular Cabinet meeting Wednesday and will be submitted for approval at the current session of the Imperial Diet. The new system was planned in an endeavor to enable the central bank more actively to finance the industrial productivity expansion movement and conduct the open market operations.

Other features of the new system are the reorganization of the Bank of Japan to a special juridical person and the increase of the capital from the present ¥60,000,000, ¥35,000,000, paid up, to ¥100,000,000. The relation between the Government and the central bank will become further closer so that the bank is expected to act as the central financial institution not only of Japan but of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, toward the establishment of which this country is now waging war with the United States, the British Empire and the Chungking regime.

The projected reorganization is the sweeping and largest reorganization which the Bank of Japan has ever had since its establishment in 1882. The law governing the Bank of Japan was promulgated in 1882 and the Bank Note Issue Regulations two years later. Since that time any significant amendment has not been made in these rulings despite the ever-changing economic situation at home and abroad.

Amendment Since 1927

The amendment of the law governing the Bank of Japan has been pending since 1927 when the Finance Ministry began to realize that the bank, under the existing system, could not function as the supreme financial control agency in full swing. Various reasons, however, hampered the realization of the attempt. The development of the economic situation confronting Japan following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has caused the Bank of Japan authorities and the Finance Ministry more keenly to feel the necessity, and finally unanimous approval was given at the Cabinet meeting held Wednesday. Preparations necessary for the strengthening of the Bank of Japan structure will be undertaken by members of a special committee who are to be appointed by the Finance Minister.

According to the draft bill, the Government will give the bank unlimited financial assistance and guarantee the payment of the share dividend at the rate of four per cent per annum. The draft bill stipulates that the bank should declare the share dividend at the rate ranging between four and five per cent per annum.

The Bank of Japan will be empowered to advance loans directly to industrial companies on the security of bonds, corporate debentures and stocks and furthermore to purchase corporate debentures when the bond market is in a stagnated condition. It will also be authorized to take efficient steps to adjust the reserves in commercial banks and control the call loan market.

Hitherto the Bank of Japan had been prohibited from engaging in the foreign exchange transactions, but this system will be revised so as to enable it to conclude contracts regarding the foreign exchange transaction and loan and deposit business with foreign banks. It will act as a clearing house among financial institutions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

CHEMICAL GOODS FIRM SET UP TO CONTROL TRADE

Inaugural Meeting Held—Planned at Suggestion of Commerce, Industry Ministry

The inaugural meeting of the Chemical Goods Export Promotion Company, through which the exportation of chemical products are to be placed on a unified basis, was held Wednesday at the Seiyoken Restaurant, Uyeno. The new firm was planned at the suggestion of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in view of the increasing overseas shipment of chemical products.

The capital of the new control agency was registered at ¥3,000,000, ¥1,500,000 paid up. Commodities which are to be handled include chemicals, dyestuff, paints and medical suppli[es].

Apart from controlling the exportation of these commodities, the new firm will be engaged in purchase and selling of exports, distribution of materials, promotion of quality, and other matters which are considered to be necessary for the adjustment of the export in these lines.

The Chemical Goods Export Promotion Company is the 11th of export control agencies which were established in accordance with the new foreign trade structure of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Many Phases of American Life Badly Hit By Stoppage of Rubber Supply From Asia

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has transformed the United States from a "have" to a "have-not" country at least as far as the supply of rubber is concerned, says the Life, a popular American magazine issued on January 5, the Miyako reports.

Simultaneously with the start of the war on December 8 last year, the supply of rubber to the United States stopped completely.

The United States Government lost no time in issuing orders prohibiting the sales of automobile tires, causing intolerable inconvenience to all car-owners throughout the country. However, exemptions were made from this ruling to the cars owned by physicians, ambulances, fire-engines, police cars, mail trucks, rubbish-delivery trucks, fuel-supply trucks, buses accommodating more than 10 passengers, tractors, and all cars and trucks for industrial use.

Approximately 75 per cent of the rubber stock in the United States is consumed for the manufacture of tires, and the rest goes to the production of various merchandise of over 15,000 kinds.

The acute shortage of rubber, states the magazine, will rob American women of their underwears made of rubber and children of their rubber toys. Boys and girls can no longer play with balloons or rubber manikins.

Fishermen and anglers will soon have to go out to the seas and rivers without their rubber boots, while lack of tennis and golf balls and tennis shoes will have a telling effect on these sports which Americans love so much.

Last year America produced about 11,500,000 pieces of rubber bathing suits, but in the summer of 1942, the beaches of America would be crowded with "bathing beauties" wearing heavy and thick woolen suits, and woolen caps to the great disappointment of male on-lookers.

Much more serious than this is that the U.S. military authorities have to find some substitute or other for the bumpers of military trucks and airplanes as well as parachute seats.

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOUNDING NEW BANK

Will Be ¥300 Million Financing Syndicate to Control Wartime Economy

The smoother financing of the industrial productivity expansion movement, the disposal of idle facilities and those being left uncompleted and the stabilization of stock prices are chief purposes for the establishment of a ¥300,000,000 Wartime Financing Bank, for which the bill governing it will be introduced for deliberation at the current session of the Imperial Diet.

The projected semi-governmental financial institution, simultaneously with its inauguration, will absorb the Japan Concord Securities Company which was set up last summer as an agency to sustain stock prices above a reasonable limit through the buying market operations. Acting in close cooperation with the Wartime Financing Syndicate, a banker's group for facilitating the industrial productivity expansion movement, the new bank is expected to strive toward smoother operation of war economy.

Loans will be extended by the special banks to those industrialists, who cannot borrow from ordinary financing bodies funds for the expansion of industrial productivity and those who are holding idle facilities and stocks of important commodities in accordance with the instructions of the Government. The bank will also be authorized to conduct the transactions of securities on stock exchanges in order to stabilize stock prices.

Out of the total capital, ¥200,000,000 will be supplied by the Government and the remaining ¥100,000,000 by the existing shareholders of the Japan Concord Securities Company and other financiers. The bank will be empowered to issue Government-guaranteed debenture not exceeding 10 times the paid-up capital.

Officers of the bank will consist of a president, a vice-president, several directors, secretaries and trustees and all of them will be appointed by the Government. The main office will be stationed in Tokyo and branches in other important places, which are to be designated by the authorities.

FOOD BODY TO MANAGE STORAGE, DISTRIBUTION

Cabinet Decides on Establishment of Foodstuffs Corporation at ¥100,000,000

The Government will establish a Central Foodstuffs Corporation in order to manage the storing and distribution of food, it was decided at the special meeting of the Cabinet members Wednesday, according to the Nichi Nichi.

The corporation will be capitalized at ¥100,000,000, half of which will be furnished by the Government.

Rice, wheat, barley, flour, potatoes, sweet potatoes, starch, and other foodstuffs will be stored and distributed by the corporation.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the corporation, national policy corporations engaged in the distribution of foodstuffs will be liquidated, says the paper.

Beside the Central Foodstuffs Corporation which is to be established here, foodstuffs corporations will be formed in each prefecture for the same purpose.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 8
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,422,053
Over Issues	[illegible]
Deposits	504,385
[illegible]	[illegible]

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	138.1	— .04
N.Y.K., new, short-term	107.5	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	107.2	+ 1.20
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.83	+ .04
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.80	Same

VIGOROUS BUYING MARKS STOCK MART

Wartime Industries Chief Targets of Bull Push on War Bulletins

Vigorous buying operations were conducted with the shares of wartime industries at the center, on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday, which was brightened up greatly by the announcement of the results of the war for the past month by the Army, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

In the morning session, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry showed a rise of ¥10 while Japan Mining and Hitachi Works were bought heavily. From the very beginning, Japan Petroleum was steady and finally jumped up to a new high.

While miscellaneous shares were moving up rapidly, considerable trade was made for Tokyo Exchange. It closed in the short-term section at a high price of ¥139.50 in the morning.

Affected by the closing of miscellaneous shares at high prices in the morning, almost all major stocks made a good start when the afternoon session was opened at just 1 p.m. Especially Japan Steel Tubing and Manchurian Industrial Development advanced remarkably, attracting the keen attention of all traders.

Tokyo Exchange, however, lingered from the ¥139 mark to the ¥140 mark during the afternoon calls. Its closing quotation was ¥138.10.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry registered a recent high of ¥106.50, finally breaking through the ¥100 mark while Japan Mining jumped up on the ¥70 mark on Thursday.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Closing		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spinning (50)	70.1	u .1	70.3	71.0
Do. new (25)	40.7	d .8	41.0	41.8
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)	....	....	165.7	167.3
Do. new (25)	108.6	u1.8	109.0	110.8
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	110.2	111.8
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	....	....	101.3	102.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	82.0	82.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	38.6	d .4	36.8	36.9
Tokyo Light (50)	66.7	u .6	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	117.4	u2.4	117.3	118.3
Do. new (37½)	98.8	u1.5	99.3	101.7
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	107.1	108.0
Do. new (37½)	89.0	u3.0	89.3	90.4
Ishikawajima (50)	86.9	u2.8	86.3	87.4
Do. new (25)	55.9	u2.8	55.8	58.9
Uraga Dock (50)	140.5	u5.5	140.2	91.9
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	105.5	u8.0	104.1	107.0
Hitachi Works (50)	80.3	u3.2	80.3	80.8
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	71.3	....

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
Second 5s	105.75	105.75	105.75	105.75
First 4s	102.80	102.80	102.80	102.80

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	140.3	140.7	138.1	138.1
N. Y. K., old	117.0	118.3	117.0	114.5

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku. Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

PURCHASES BRISK IN BONDS AND NOTES

Deposits and Loan Accounts Show Big Increase at Final Week of 1941

Owing to the spurred spendings of the Government and the active extension of short-term loans by the Bank of Japan at the year-end, short-term money market was under a weak tone on Wednesday and the Bank of Japan note circulation made a remarkable contraction. There was a strong buying sentiment among commercial banks for Government's bonds and rice notes held by the chartered bank.

According to the Bank of Japan accounts carried over to December 7, circulation of convertible notes strikingly decreased by ¥328,000,000 and, as a result, over-issue dropped to ¥950,000,000. Loans by the central bank dipped by ¥179,000,000 to ¥724,000,000. The prevailing weak tone on the short-term market is expected to be seen for the time being.

Loan Accounts Increase

Meanwhile, the record-breaking increase was seen during the final week of last year both in deposit and loan accounts of member banks of the Tokyo Clearing House. The composite balance of deposits in these banks as of December 31 last year stood at ¥9,575,000,000 and loans at ¥8,187,000,000, which shows a broad gain of ¥725,000,000 and ¥121,000,000 respectively in comparison with the figures for December 27.

For various reasons particular to the year-end, current deposits remarkably increased by ¥355,000,000 to ¥1,881,000,000. Increased release of Government's funds caused a swell of ¥264,000,000 in deposits at notice. New highest records were set up in fixed deposits, bill clearings and loans on notes.

More Deposits Seen

Special current deposits increased by ¥53,553,000 to ¥1,676,933,000, fixed deposits by ¥40,890,000 to ¥3,972,403,000 and miscellaneous deposits by ¥11,009,000 to ¥501,326,000. The balance of deposits at notice as of December 31 swelled to ¥1,544,189,000.

The balance of discounted bills as at the year-end was registered at ¥2,554,349,000; loans on bills at ¥4,671,198,000; loans on notes at ¥502,235,000, overdraft at ¥459,806,000 and call loans at ¥478,917,000.

An increase of ¥35,653,000, as compared with the figures for December 27, was seen in discounted bills; ¥59,581,000 in loans on bills; ¥38,672,000 in loans on notes, but a decline of ¥11,039,000 was made in overdraft and ¥76,837,000 in call loans.

Slated to Head Ship Body

Koshiro Shiba, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, was recommended to the Communications Minister as candidate for the presidency of the projected Shipbuilding Control Association by the preparatory committee, members of which met in conference Wednesday at the Zosen Kaikan, Marunouchi. The inaugural meeting of the projected control agency is expected to be held at the Japan Industrial Club, Marunouchi, on January 28.

Imai Heads Silk Firm

Gosuke Imai, one of the most well-known silk magnates in Japan, was elected president of the Silk Utilization Company at the third general meeting of the company's shareholders which was held at the Imperial Hotel here Wednesday, the Nichi Nichi reports.

Teikoku Rayon, n.	101.5	101.5	99.1	99.1
Osaka Stock, new	78.5	78.5	76.7	76.7
S. M. Railway	71.8	71.8	71.4	71.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	106.0	106.0	104.3	104.3
Tokyo Light	66.2	66.2	66.0	66.0
Hitachi Works	80.3	80.3	79.1	79.1
Japan Steel Tube	81.8	82.0	79.5	79.5
Japan Oil	89.6	89.6	88.4	88.4
Japan Mining	71.3	71.3	69.2	69.2
Manchuria Ind	65.0	65.0	64.5	64.5
N. Y. K., new	100.5	107.5	99.0	107.5
Kanegafuchi Spin	165.3	165.8	163.0	163.0
Kanegafuchi, new	109.4	109.8	107.2	107.2

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
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Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 58,060,000
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Offices in Pacific Liners:
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Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Industrialization of Chosen Stimulated by Development of Manchoukuo With Japanese Capital—Noguchi Is Tops, Aided by Ichikawa, Enami, Kaneda

Immediately after General Ugaki had assumed the post of Governor-General of Chosen, the Manchurian Incident broke out, and the Manchoukuo Empire was founded.

The industrial development of Manchoukuo with Japanese capital has stimulated greatly the industrialization of Chosen.

In 1932, Japan again went off the gold standard and was enjoying great prosperity in foreign trade by reason of the low exchange rate of the yen while Manchoukuo was being put into shape. The Manchurian Incident brought a war boom to Japan, and Japanese capitalists began to pour money into mining projects in Chosen. The development of bauxite mines and other minerals there was carried out on a large scale.

The eyes of businessmen in Japan Proper were turned to the rich deposits of gold, silver, and other minerals on the peninsula, and an army of speculators, and prospectors hurriedly crossed the Strait of Chosen to get rich overnight. It was during these days that the plants and factories of the heavy industry and chemical industry sprang up in North Chosen, and a great number of spinning mills were built one after another all over the land. General Ugaki played a leading role in bringing such a spectacular industrial prosperity to Chosen.

Noguchi Is Topflight

The king-pin of Japanese businessmen in Chosen is Hiroshi Noguchi, director of the Noguchi concern. He is the boss of the electric power, fertilizer, soda, and gold mining industries which are concentrated in North Chosen with Konan at the center. Today Mr. Noguchi is not merely a leading industrialist of Chosen but one of the most well known and influential businessmen of Japan.

Because of his poor health, and advanced age, however, Mr. Noguchi retired from the forefront of business in the summer of last year, and at present he is enjoying a peaceful life in retirement at his villa back in Japan.

Thus, he has left Chosen where he had spent most of his life to build up that magnificent industrial concern, but is still keeping his watchful eyes over the activities of his organization which is now being directed by his partners, Seiji Ichikawa, Naosaburo Enami and Eitaro Kaneda.

More closely connected than these three men in the actual business of the concern, especially that of the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, the mainstay of the Noguchi concern in North Chosen, however, are Sojo Shiraishi and Yutaka Kubota.

Both Engineers

Both Mr. Shiraishi and Mr. Kubota are engineers—rather a rare phenomenon in the business world of Japan Proper in which few engineers hold the key positions of big business corporations. Quite unlike many of the business companies in Japan Proper, the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Company does not give prominent positions to its employes unless they are good engineers. Mr. Noguchi is a fine engineer, and so are almost all other directors of the Noguchi concern.

Mr. Shiraishi is no exception to this rule. He is a great chemist himself, and a great investigator in engineering. However, as most engineers are, Mr. Shiraishi is not sociable in character. This is the only defect people might find in him as the leader of the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, the largest corporation of its kind in Chosen.

Mr. Kubota, president of the Chosen Electric Power Company and of the Yalu River Electric Power Company, is an engineer like Mr. Shiraishi. Personally, he is steady and mild in character, but lacks political talent. At a time like today, however, men like Mr. Shiraishi and Mr. Kubota who are no politicians at all, might be better fitted as the actual business managers of the Noguchi concern.

VITAL SUPPLY BODY PROJECTED BY GOV'T

To Store, Buy, Sell, Materials Essential for Management of Wartime Economy

The Government will shortly establish a Vital Materials Management Corporation to store, buy and sell all the materials which are essential for the management of wartime economy, it was decided at the special meeting of the Cabinet members Wednesday, the Asahi reports.

This project has been conceived for the purpose of establishing autarchy in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by storing vital materials according to the premediated plans and making secure the supply of these materials to the defense industries of Japan. The corporation will purchase export stocks, all the goods necessary for air defense as well as stragetical materials which Japan will obtain from abroad, and manage all of these materials so that all defense industries in Japan will be able to obtain freely what they need from the corporation.

The corporation is to be operated on the capital of ¥20,000,000 which will be furnished by the Government. The vital materials to be handled by the corporation will be confined to those which are now under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Welfare Ministry.

The main items of these vital materials are iron, non-ferrous metals, and goods made of these metals, fiber materials and fiber goods, medicine and drugs and their raw materials and chemical goods.

Of these goods, iron ore, raw cotton, coal, bauxite, and export stocks will be handled respectively by the Iron and Steel Raw Materials Control Company, the Raw Cotton Joint-Sales-Purchase Association, the Japan Coal Sales Control Company, the Japan Light-Alloys Control Company, and a number of exporters' associations on behalf of the corporation.

One of the most important tasks to be discharged by the corporation, however, is the storing of rubber and tin of the South which are liable to be over-produced until the control of those productions get in shape, says the paper.

Beside the tasks mentioned above, the corporation will conduct investigations of the amounts of these vital materials stocked by itself and the companies and associations which perform similar tasks on behalf of the corporation.

When the corporation gets surplus funds, it will be brought over the next business term to be used for buying the materials.

Bill Clearings

January 8
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	241,256	156,807
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BRISK DEVELOPMENT OF S. AREA IS ASKED

Resources Should Be Tapped by Control Associations of Various Industries

Development of natural resources in the south Pacific area should be carried out by the control associations of various industries in the main under close supervision of the Government, in the opinion of financiers, enterprisers and traders here, says the Yomiuri.

Now, both the Government and people are taking up plans regarding the economic development of the South with such enthusiasm and carefulness as they have never shown before. The Government announced Tuesday that it would establish a bank to finance the industrial development projects to be carried out by the Japanese in these regions in the future.

A certain group of financiers, enterprisers, and traders who have various rights and interests in the southern regions are growing restless nowadays as the Rising Sun continued to move rapidly southward day after day. Some in this group are holding meetings every day to talk excitedly of the great richness of natural resources in Malaya and Borneo, and visiting Government officials to listen to their opinions and views on the economic development of the south Pacific zone.

However, the financiers, enterprisers and traders on the whole are showing rather calm and cautious attitude toward the conduct of the economic development of the South in a belief that they should not rush to the scene with the spirit "First Come, First Served."

Government, People Conduct

They hold that the capital, technique, and experience of the people must be utilized to the fullest extent for the development of natural resources in the South Seas, but all the development projects have to be conducted jointly by the Government and the people with the greatest emphasis always laid on the supply of raw materials which will make the defense of the country secure more than ever. In short, every development program must be pushed in line w[ith na]tional policy, they assert.

Toward the end of last y[ear the] Southern Regions Economic Confe[rence] proposed the Government to establi[sh] a big corporation to develop the South on a large-scale.

At present, negotiations are in progress among the Iron and Steel Control Association, the Army and Navy, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and the Planning Board over the development of iron mines. It is believed that the Japan Mining Company, and the Japan Iron Works will join the Ishihara Industry Company and Mitsubishi Mining Company in the development of iron mines in the South Seas.

As to the development of the oil industry in Borneo and other countries in the region, the Teikoku Petroleum Company will do its utmost in close collaboration with the Army and Navy.

At the same time, various plans are being studied by the Government and the people over the development of chrome, manganese, nickel, and tin mines as well as the transportation of rubber from Malaya to this country, says the paper.

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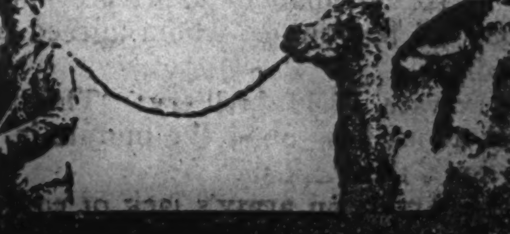
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TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1942

Can the United States Be Invaded?

In a frantic effort to save itself, the United States has summoned a conference of the nations of North and South America at Rio de Janeiro on January 15. Most of the smaller countries of Latin America have already been compelled by the panic-stricken Colossus of the North to wage war upon Japan and its allies. It is plain that none of these countries have or can have grievances against us, that they are merely dancing at the end of strings manipulated from Washington.

So it is well, at this time, for the as yet free nations of South America to consider what protection they can obtain from the United States. Is that country as powerful as it pretends to be?

The plain truth is that the contention that the United States cannot be invaded is a myth—as much a myth as that the Maginot line could not be taken, or that Singapore and Pearl Harbor are impregnable. The United States was invaded in 1812 and it will be invaded again. We are fighting to create a New Order in Greater East Asia, but we see no earthly reason why we should restrict our military activities to this sphere. We propose to fight this war until our enemy is crushed even if we have to go half the way around the globe to do so.

As a matter of fact, the fighting craft of Japan's glorious Navy have already carried the war almost to the shadows of Golden Gate. Air attack alarms have been sounded in many Pacific Coast cities, bringing panic among the frightened citizenry. Yet, with this object lesson before them, most Americans still dream that the United States cannot be invaded. They will soon be awakened, for what has happened before can happen again, and it undoubtedly will.

During the War of 1812 the British armies landed in Maryland and in Louisiana. Why? Because the American navy was not strong enough to drive off the British warships and to sink the troop ships. In 1860 the French landed in Mexico and in 1898 the Spanish sent a fleet across the Atlantic into the Caribbean, causing a panic along the Atlantic coast and disrupting American shipping.

Today, with the American navy badly crippled as a result of our overwhelming victory at Pearl Harbor, it is within the realm not alone of possibility but of probability that the armed forces of this country will land on the American Continent. Our forces can land in Canada or Alaska, both of which are undefended.

When the Philippines and Singapore fall, which will not be long distant, it will be for us to say when, where and how we will strike. The great advantage the United States had before the Hawaiian cataclysm was that it could fight at a safe distance. Before the Imperial Navy sank the Prince of Wales and the Repulse and before the Imperial Army's crack troops landed in the Philippines and in the Malay Peninsula, the great advantage our enemies had was that they could fight their war by using the armed forces of other countries. They are rapidly losing that advantage.

Americans consider the Isthmus of Panama a great vantage ground. Is it? Had the American continents been divided by a water passageway, there would not have been need to construct artificially and at great expense and trouble, a canal with complicated locks and machinery. The problem of America's defense has been complicated, not simplified by the Panama Canal.

Unlike Japan or its powerful ally Germany, the United States is a third rate land Power. Its army is notorious for its lack of morale. Its troops are untrained and undisciplined. You need not take our word for it. Last year the magazine Life sent a reporter to investigate morale in a typical division of the United States army. Fifty per cent of the privates said they would "go over the hill" when their original year of service was over. In other words, that they would desert. He found the letters OHIO chalked on artillery pieces and latrine walls. It meant "over the hill in October."

The Life report continues: "Because this division lacks equipment and ammunition, most of the men have never shot a trench mortar, and get to shoot a rifle rarely. Here are some of the things the soldiers are saying:

"'Private, Infantry. 'The boys here hate the Army. They have no fighting spirit except among themselves when they get drunk. The regiment had its first mass firing on the field the other day. Everybody was scared to death.'

"'Private, 'I was willing to sacrifice one year but I can't afford more. You can't even see your wife.'"

"'Private, Field Artillery: 'We'll go over the hill. We'll wait until the suckers get caught and then we'll make a dash for the Mexican border. This is nothing but a concentration camp.'"

"'Private, Quartermaster: 'Marshall and the other generals who say we like it here are liars.'"

"'Private, Infantry: 'To hell with Roosevelt and Marshall and the Army. I want to get out of this hole.'" "He called about 30 privates into his tent during an hour, all but one of whom agreed with him wholeheartedly."

'"Private, Field Artillery: 'The papers are always talking about how good the morale is. The hell it is! Why don't they ask us?'"

The American army's lack of equipment is notorious. Two years after World War II began, and after spending 10 billion dollars in actual cash, the United States did not have, as recently as October last year, one full division trained and equipped to fight. It is probable that by late 1942 it will still not have produced more than half of its requirements of tanks and kindred vehicles, and not half of its field artillery requirements. Anti-aircraft production of effective types is still in embryo.

Americans boast of their flying fortresses. As of September 1, 1940, the United States fighting forces had only 56 four-engined, modern heavy bombers suitable for first-line combat. (This figure and those which follow are those of Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia). In the year that has elapsed since then, the United States produced less than 200 others, although President Roosevelt announced 500 a month as the goal. America's total annual production of combat planes of all types is less than the number reported destroyed in the Russian-German war in a single month.

On September 1, 1940, the United States had 275 first-line light tanks, 18 medium tanks, and no heavy tanks at all. In September 1941, the United States still had not a single heavy tank of the type used by Germany. This was after two years had elapsed since passage of the Defense Program and after the United States had spent ten billion dollars for the production of "vital equipment." But granting that the United States with its vast industrial capacity may turn out heavy tanks and flying fortresses by mass production. What then?

In the final analysis, what counts most in a war is not equipment but the courage and patriotism of the men who operate them. The gigantic, highly touted Pacific Fleet of the United States was crushed by a handful of our men who stormed the formidable citadel at Pearl Harbor with a single airplane carrier. The pride of Britannia's navy, the Prince of Wales, and the Repulse, were sent to Davy Jones' locker, not by a fleet of Japanese battleships and battlecruisers, but by the planes of one of His Majesty's airplane carriers.

Today, without a shadow of a doubt, Japan has the most powerful Navy in the world. It has the largest fleet of merchant vessels in the world. Its land forces, allied with those of Germany and Italy, can crush any combination of armies.

Once a landing is made on the American continent, it will be a simple matter for a well-trained, courageous army to sweep everything before it. Thus the contention that the United States cannot be invaded is a myth. Likewise, the contention that the United States cannot be defeated is a myth.

HONGKONG, BRITISH STRONGHOLD, NOW CONTROLLED BY DAI NIPPON

Japan's Triumphant Occupation Marks New Departure; Outpost of Democracies Meets Nemesis

*By AMAR LAHIRI

Long a center of British capitalism in East Asia, Hongkong is no longer an international market place. Its trade wind is slowly taking a new turn with the fluttering of the sun flag. To tourists and habitues it was a miniature English Monaco in East Asia; and to Britons it was "The Nest" in the fag-end of Asia. It took a century for the empire-builders of England to build up Hongkong as a thriving financial and commercial outpost. Simultaneously with the establishment of the British rule there, the pirates of Bias Bay resented the "foreign devils' poaching" into their territorial waters and hold-up of ships by armed Chinese junks became frequent.

With the landing of Japanese forces on Bias Bay during the first phase of the China affair, the piracy cancer was successfully uprooted. Before that historic occasion the Hongkong administration had repeatedly admitted that coastal shipping was in danger of armed attacks by Chinese pirates. This shows that while Britain failed to eliminate piracy during its 97 years of rule, Japan virtually in a day caused the disappearance of sea robbery.

Presents Many Problems

The occupation of Hongkong by Japan presents many problems, financial and economic. While the flow of civil life has practically returned to normalcy, financial confusion still exists, because of the protraction of hostilities in contiguous areas. It has to be remembered that the capitalist supremacy of Hongkong was not the handiwork of Britain alone. All the European Powers and Japan and America utilized this port city as the unloading base of their merchandise destined for the hinterland of South China.

Prior to the outbreak of the China emergency Hongkong, apart from its administrative character, was an international commercial city. Not only the democracies have toiled to make it a worthy Mersailles of East Asia, but Japan and Germany have equally contributed toward its prosperity. Since the influence of the anti-Axis camp has been liquidated, its financial goodstanding and commercial stability have undergone an unprecedented change.

Far-sighted observers are not willing to prognosticate on the future possibilities of Hongkong as an international outpost, in view of the fact that the fermentation of Japan's yen bloc conscicusness in occupied China has nullified the importance of the island as a commercial outlet. Politically the capitulation of this British stronghold is of great significance, for such a debacle has irreparably mutilated Anglo-Saxon influence on the Continent of China, regardless of the activities of Chungking.

Provides Naval Base

Economically and socially it will not be able to gain an outstanding supremacy in preference to Canton, which city is fore-ordained to absorb the past flourish of Hongkong. Militarily, it will provide Japan with a needed naval base to prosecute operations in the Southwestern Pacific and the South China Sea.

The construction of a "new Hongkong" during the war period cannot be of an international complexion, especially when nations situated outside the belt of Greater East Asia cannot participate in any financial or economic enterprises. On the other hand it is bound to develop as the bastion of yen autarchy in the southern seaboard of Southeastern Asia. The eclipse of Hongkong's dollar economy is causing no amount of monetary hardship on the external investments of the local people. The circulation of Japanese military scrips has alleviated to a great extent the congestion in daily transaction system and the Japanese authorities on the spot are taking adequate measures to ameliorate the sufferings of the Chinese and other residents.

One-Sided Trade

Under British rule Hongkong was the transmitting center of capitalistic incursions in China. Its trade was one-sided, since the benefit derived therefrom mostly went to British capitalists residing outside the East Asian zone. To China, it brought 'graft' commerce steadily luring away the nation's wealth. Not only Canton became an economic vassal, but also the entire South China.

However, it has to be admitted that the Chinese nation also received certain amount of benefits, such as the development of foreign trade and employment to teeming population of surplus labor. Even then Hongkong remained the target of nationalist attacks and Dr. Sun Yat-sen and, strange to say, Chiang Kai-shek spiritedly criticized Britain for perpetuating imperialistic sway in the country. And when Chiang, wresting the British concession in Kukiang, began shelling that country's possessions in Nanking, he declared that Hongkong, Shanghai and British concesssions in China are the greatest obstacles in the way of China regeneration.

When Britain seized Hongkong in 1842, the population there was less than 6,000; but in 1891 the population swelled to 221,440, the number of Western people being 8,545. In 1931 the island city had 850,000 people and with the outbreak of the China affair and subsequent developments in the international situation, the population reached the 1,000,000 mark. This shows how Britain since the middle of the 19th century had been regarding it as the life line of its capitalism in China.

Moreover, as it served the purpose of a safe asylum to partisan Chinese warlords and financial magnets, it began to draw out the indigenous capital for the prosperity of London and New York financial cliques. Before its occupation by Japan, it was the nerve-center of Chungking's finanial political and propaganda activities. In addition, it became the ferrying station of war materials to Chiang Kai-shek. Now that it has lost its past character, its importance as an outpost of the democracies and Chungking has met its nemesis.

The map-makers of Japan have already obliterated the location of Hongkong which is no longer in the news to the people of other regional areas. When general peace is restored, this section of good earth of China will undergo a remarkable transformation. Whether it will again become an international port is dependent on how Japan's yen axis fits in with the aspirations of other victorious nations.

Offhand it can be said that British Hongkong has been sent to the graveyard and its resurrection will be of no additional value to international commerce of new designs, now being advocated so strongly by the totalitarian Powers. The maturing of mutual prosperity commerce and the growth of regional interchange of commodities will permit no opportunity to "new Hongkong" to revive unilateral exploitation of hemispheric economy.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Younger Days of Yakamochi

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Yakamochi lost his famous father when he was only 13. He had hardly attained the age of puberty when he entered the service of the Court. He suddenly grew, so to speak, from a mere boy into a full-fledged man and a courtier. In those days birth counted for everything, though it must be accompanied with merits of mind and person, of course, if one were to get the highest meeds of official preferment. Yakamochi had both. Though his father's lamented death accelerated his entry into the world, his early life none the less shone with a glamor and a promise which caused people to look upon him as a new star on the horizon, destined to shine as brightly as his father did. His natural cleverness and handsome person as well as his high birth seemed to justify such expectations.

Many were the friends and admirers who eagerly sought his goodwill and friendship; older persons poured gifts and kindnesses on his favored head; younger persons fawned upon him as one likely soon to profit friends and damage enemies, and many young women bowed and smiled on him. There was a streak of romanticism and Bohemianism, probably inherited from Tabito, and he yielded voluptuously to the lure of Venus. He loved many women, at one time almost promiscuously like a male courtezan, and there was a reason, as already noted, in the melancholy circumstance that the object of his first boyish love was married to another man, less worthy of her than himself.

A Regular Home-Life

Then came another disillusionment. He was in his 21st year when his best girl—whoever it was—suddenly died, and it made the world dark and unprofitable for Yakamochi.

Imayori wa
Akikaze samuku
Fukinamu wo
Ikanika hitori
Nagoki yo wo nemu
(462)

From now on
The autumn wind shall blow—
Cold and bleak;
How can I alone
Sleep these long and lonesome nights?

But this was no time to misspend the resources of one's time and mind. Voice of duty called, and he began seriously to ponder his obligations as representative of the great Otomo family, and to pay attention to affairs of State. So he obtained his first notable appointment, and he was now "Udo-neri" (a courtier in the inner Court, of higher rank than "toneri," a junior officer.) The qualities of a good Udoneri were described as follows: one who combined high talent and sagacity with valorous warlike capacities, gentle manners and perfect etiquette and distinguished personal beauty.

Steadily he rose in rank and position till at the age of 28 he became Governor of Etchu Province. The last trace of the voluptuary was now definitely gone, and he became a sober, conscientious official, a man of family and a devoted husband, for by this time he had been married with O-ho-Iratsume, the woman of his youthful dreams, who had since been freed from her first not-too-faithful spouse, and settled to a regular happy home-life.

Serious Illness

For five years Yakamochi remained at Etchu during which his muse was most prolific. If his earlier verses were of love, spring and wine, those of this stage were on sterner themes. There were descriptions of rural scenery; reflections on the manners and conditions of life among various people in different parts of the province he traversed as Governor; his moral precepts and exhortations addressed both to himself and his subordinates; his musings on life, duty, and death itself; all of which show Yakamochi in his truest and most intimate light—a man of keen sensibility and deeply sympathetic nature, who, though formed in a tender, susceptible mould, could be none the less strong and bold when his heart was put to the crucial test of adversity.

While at Etchu, Yakamochi fell seriously ill—so serious indeed was his condition at one time that he and his relatives thought he was dying. It was his first foretaste of the "yellow spring" into which every mortal must descend in the end. The following three tanka are the best portraits of his mentality at this critical time.

Utsusemi wa
Kazunaki minari
Yama kawa no
Sayakeki mitsutsu
Michi wo tazu nena
(4468)

This life here below
Of vain stuff is made; let me
The tranquility
Of hill and stream seek, and learn
The truths of the law divine.

* * *

Wataru hino
Kage ni kihoi te
Tazune tena
Kiyoki sono michi
Matamo awamu tame
(4469)

With the speeding orb
Across the sky will I race
In seeking the Way
Of the Lotus, so I may
That blessed Way find again.

Mitsuho nasu
Kareru mizo towa
Shirere domo
Naho shi negaitsu
Chitose no inochi wo
(4470)

What a babble vain
This temporal life of ours is—
I know it full well—
In my frailty yet I yearn
For a thousand years to live.

Buddhist Influence

The first embodies his melancholy reaction to his physical weakness; he was almost ready to renounce worldly ambitions and turn into a priest. The second expresses a pious resolve to lead a life of virtue, if he recovers, so as to secure salvation in the next world. The third is the confession of a human frailty which all men may feel at one time or another—how one wishes to live as long as one may though one knows how vain life is here below. These verses, so soft in words and so weakly in sentiment, seem to be the reverse of those of his stout-hearted father, Tabito, who exclaimed that he did not care if he were reborn into a bird or an insect if he was happy in this world. But this does not argue only the difference of character between father and son; it indicates the difference of moral, philosophical or rather religious influences which were potent in the days of Tabito and Yakamochi.

Notice the unmistakable traces of Buddhist thought which characterize Yakamochi's verses—"utsusemi," "michi" (the way of the lotas), "vain world," "temporary life," etc.,—which were absent in those of his predecessors, including his father. And this fact alone will stamp him as a poet of the latter Manyo period, so called. Yet in the very frailty and delicacy of his sentiment or sentimentalism we seem to discover a certain bond of common humanity binding us with our ancients. After Hitomaro, Tabito and Okura, Yakamochi appears to us to be more modernistic and more understandable than his seniors, though we are separated from him by a gulf of more than 12 centuries.

ROME-BERLIN UNITY

Germany and Italy Finally United as Powerful Nations To Guide Destiny of Europe After Century-Long Subjugation and Alien Influences

By ARRIGO SOLMI

Part II

Italy, an ancient nation which had already achieved its peak of culture and civilization, contained some strong and powerful republics, which, however, were constantly fighting among each other. Thus, they presented a very fertile field for intrigues by such powerful states as France, Spain and Austria, which were then fighting for supremacy and were ever ready to exploit their temporary advantage to the full.

At this time, while Italy was already becoming conscious of its destiny and nationalism was raising its head above the petty differences of the various Italian states, Germany was still in its feudal phase of existence. Although these states were loosely bound by a nominal Empire, they were subjected to the same influences of foreign powers as were the Italian states. These alien influences forced these states to fight each other in order to waste their strength and postpone the union of the countries.

30-Year Old War Ends

The Protestant Reform, which only served to strengthen Italy's desire for union, failed to do the same for Germany. Dragged against its will into the long years of religious war, Germany used up its best energies. Finally history saw Germany separated from the Holy Roman Empire, over which the Hapsburgs ruled from Vienna, and the Peace of Westphalia put an end to the 30-year old war in 1648 and placed Germany under the dominance of France and England.

This period marked for Germany the decline of its hopes for unity. Although the small and big feudal states in Germany gained some further rights and power this only served to increase the political disorder in the country and wasted further stores of German energy since the people were deprived of any higher guidance.

It was fortunate, however, that Germany solidly maintained its interior national structure both in its culture and civilization which the Holy Roman Empire introduced in the country during its predominance there. German universities, religious institutions and the common law of the German people were firmly maintained and strengthened in time so that Germany never broke its cultural ties with Italy.

Spreads Despotic Reign

As for Italy, which was already despoiled by Spanish dominion over the country, a no less serious situation presented itself now. The Hapsburgs, defeated in the north, turned toward the south and started to spread their despotic reign over Italy. The financial groups of Austria soon had a stranglehold on the country.

Thus, in the Wars of Succession, which lasted through three quarters of the 18th Century, both Germany and Italy appear as only passive instruments in the hands of the powers struggling for European dominance. In this dark hour in the histories of both countries Italian and German military forces were found fighting for interests which were not their own. Even at this early stage, however, both countries were already demonstrating that power which was to bring about their independence and unity.

Thus, this tendency became apparent with the rising of such potentially national leaders as Frederick II of Prussia in Germany and Vittorio Amedeo II and Carlo Emanuele III in Piedmont in Italy. These men placed their countries on the road of national salvation, unity and independence.

For National Unity

The shock of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Empire left a similar mark upon Germany and Italy and, although under varying circumstances, hastened to maturity of the two countries for national unity. In Italy, under French influence, developed the germs of independence which pointed the way for national unity through the doctrines of Vincenzo Cuoco and Ugo Foscolo.

At the same time, Germany was listening to the voice of unity and national independence through the speeches of Fichte, which served to remove the last traces of the sleep under which the German nation slumbered for the past 700 years. While this was going on, Prussia won its victory of Leipzig and started on its road of rise to national prestige and power.

But neither Italy nor Germany attained their unity and independence at that particular moment although they showed every indication of being ripe for it. With the Restoration, Germany once more found itself divided into 39 states, including the three Free Cities, which were all greatly influenced by the pressure exerted by the Holy Alliance. Italy also found itself divided into eleven states, which were more or less autonomous but under heavy Austrian influence.

Attempts Failed

The movements of 1820-21 and of 1831 awoke the consciousness of the patriots in these two countries and some of the separate states even strove for a constitutional form of government, but all these attempts failed to bring about the desired results either in Germany or Italy.

The Revolution of 1848, which created such vast repercussions throughout entire Europe, attempted to achieve this unity. In Italy, the war against Austria and the plebiscite roused new hopes for a united country in the hearts of Italian patriots, but all these hopes and achievements were shattered by the victorious return of the Austrians. Everywhere but in Piedmont all these hopes and achievements were strangled.

In Germany, the Frankfurt Assembly worked out a constitution, which was assured to a certain extent by the participation of Prussia and gave hopes of some success, but the insistence of the reigning dynasty on the Divine Rights of Kings served to destroy all traces of progress achieved so far.

Through Cavour's Efforts

Real independence of Italy and Germany finally emerged through the efforts of Cavour in Italy and Bismarck in Germany. These men led strong opposition against the forces which attempted to oppose the unity of the two peoples. In the end they succeeded against the powerful forces of France and Austria, which at one time or another were either aided or opposed by the selfish interests of England.

Taking advantage of the brief respite offered by the cessation of French hostilities against Italy, Cavour played upon the hate of Napoleon III for Austria and forced the Austrians to fight against Italy in the open field at the same time enlisting the aid of France. Once Austria was defeated, this brilliant statesman succeeded in achieving an almost complete unity of Italy.

Similarly, German unity also encountered a hostile attitude on the part of France and Austria. When Austria tried to direct German Unity through the Dresden Assembly, Austria encountered violent and determined opposition on the part of the patriots, who though that such unity could only come from Prussia. Binding themselves together, these patriots together, these partiots formed the "Nationalverein" which lent its support to Bismark and was a contemporary of the 'Lega Nationale Italiaan," which supported Cavour.

Final Unification

The victory of Sadowa or Koeniggratz against Austria and that of Sedan against France, fought in 1866 and 1871 respectively, finally brought about the unification of Germany and the foundation of the Reich. This happened at the same time that Italy succeeded in absorbing the last part of the Venetian Republic and the Pontificial State.

Thus, after long centuries of subjugation Germany and Italy finally emerged as united and powerful countries. After long years of inaction and foreign control these countries were put in a position to formulate a policy which should guide the destiny of Europe and protect the true interests of this ancient continent—the cradle of western civilization and the creator of superior idealism.

(The End)

Gems of Truth

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.—Plutarch.

* * *

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and industrious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious.—Anon.

* * *

Nothing is less sincere than our mode of asking and giving advice. He who asks seems to have deference for the opinion of his friend, while he only aims to get approval of his own and make his friend responsible for his action. And he who gives repays the confidence supposed to be placed in him by a seemingly disinterested zeal, while he seldom means anything by his advice but his own interest or reputation.—Rochefoucauld.

Japanese Drama in Belgium

"Father Comes Home," famous drama by Kan Kikuchi, a very popular contemporary Japanese writer, was produced in French and staged in Belgium last October—the beginning of the theater season there. That the play proved a great success speaks eloquently of the growing interest in Japanese literature and culture among the Belgians.

In 1911 the actress Sadayakko Kawakami and her troupe visited Belgium and staged a Japanese play there, but it was performed entirely in Japanese. In France Japanese plays, such as "The Hermit" by Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi and "Shuzenji Monogatari" by Kido Okamoto, have been performed in the French version, but this was the first time that a Japanese play was staged in Belgium in the French language.—Tourist and Travel News.

Or a Newspaper

A reader wants to know if an editor is a man who puts things in the magazine. Land, no! An editor is a man who keeps things out of the magazine.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius. 551 B.C.

Is not he a sage who neither anticipates deceit nor suspects bad faith in others, yet is prompt to detect them when they appear?

* * *

POWER OF EXAMPLE

The Master wished to settle among the nine Eastern tribes. Someone said: "How can you? They are savages." The Master replied: "If a higher type of men dwelt in their midst, how could their savage condition last?"

* * *

THE NINE POINTS

The noble sort of man pays special attention to nine points. He is anxious to see clearly, to hear distinctly, to be kindly in his looks, respectful in his demeanor, conscientious in his speech, earnest in his affairs; when in doubt, he is careful to inquire; when in anger, he thinks of the consequences; when offered an opportunity for gain, he thinks only of his duty.

* * *

THE FIVE QUALITIES

Tzu Chang asked Confucius a question about Moral virtue. Confucius replied, "Moral virtue simply consists in being able, anywhere and everywhere, to exercise five particular qualities." Asked what these were, he said: "Self-respect, magnanimity, sincerity, earnestness, and benevolence. Show self-respect, and others will respect you; be magnanimous, and you will win all hearts; be sincere, and men will trust you; be earnest, and you will achieve great things; be benevolent, and you will be fit to impose your will on others."

* * *

RIGHTEOUSNESS

Tzu Lu asked: "Does not the princely man value courage?" The Master said: "He puts righteousness first. The man of high station who has courage without righteousness is a menace to the State; the common man who has courage without righteousness is nothing more than a brigand."

* * *

ON HATE

Tzu Kung asked: "Has the nobler sort of man any hatreds?" The Master replied: "He has. He hates those who publish the faults of others; he hates men of low condition who vilify those above them; he hates those whose courage is unaccompanied by self-restraint; he hates those who are audacious but narrowminded."

"And you, Tzu," he added, "have you also your hatreds?" "I hate," replied the disciple, "those who think that wisdom consists in prying and meddling; courage, in showing no compliance; and honesty, in denouncing other men."

* * *

THE FOUR WORDS

There were four words of which the Master barred the use: He would have no "shall's," no "must's," certainly no "I's."

* * *

CONFUCIUS ON HIMSELF

At 15, my mind was bent on learning. At 30 I stood firm. At 40 I was free from delusions. At 50 I understood the laws of Providence. At 60 my ears were attentive to the truth. At 70 I could follow the promptings of my heart without overstepping the mean.

* * *

The failure to cultivate virtue, the failure to examine and analyze what I have learnt, the inability to move toward righteousness after being shown the way, the inability to correct my faults—these are the causes of my grief.

I do not expound my teaching to any who are not eager to learn; I do not help out anyone who is not anxious to explain himself; if, after being shown one corner of a subject, a man cannot go on to discover the other three, I do not repeat the lesson.

* * *

If the pursuit of riches were a commendable pursuit, I would join in it, even if I had to become a chariot-driver for the purpose. But seeing that it is not a commendable pursuit, I engage in those which are more to my taste.

* * *

The Master said "In me, knowledge is not innate. I am but one who loves antiquity and is earnest in the study of it."

* * *

If I am walking with two other men, each of them will serve as my teacher. I will pick out the good points of one and imitate them, and the bad points of the other and correct them in myself.

* * *

There are men, I dare say, who act rightly without knowing the reason why, but I am not one of them. Having heard much, I sift out the good and practice it; having seen much, I retain it in my memory. This is the second order of wisdom.

* * *

To divide wisdom and perfect virtue I can lay no claim. All that can be said of me is that I never falter in the course which I pursue and am unwearying in my instruction of others—this and nothing more. Kung-hsi Hua said: "But those are just the qualities that we, your disciples, are unable to acquire."

On Observation

Men's faults are characteristic. It is by observing a man's faults that one may come to know his virtues.

* * *

Observe a man's actions; scrutinize his motives; take note of the things that give him pleasure. How then can he hide from you what he really is?

* * *

Acquire new knowledge whilst thinking over the old, and you may become a teacher of others.

* * *

Study without thought is vain; thought (on Knowledge) without study is perilous.

Shall I tell you what true knowledge is? When you know, to know that you know, and when you do not know, to know that you do not know—that is true knowledge.

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION

No. 15,361 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1942 Price 8 Sen

BRITISH RETREAT IMPERILLED AS IMPERIAL FORCES SUCCEED IN NEW MALAYA LANDING MOVE

British Command Admits Threat as Japanese Troops Reach Kuala Selangor, Only 250 Miles From Singapore

PORT SWETTENHAM SUFFERS HEAVY AIR RAID

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—Fresh Japanese units have effected a landing on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula in the vicinity of Kuala Selangor, thus threatening to cut off the British southward retreat out of Perak, the British East Asiatic High Command has admitted, according to a Singapore report received here today.

The new landing at Kuala Selangor, at the southern end of the State of Perak, 50 miles from the mouth of the Perak River, brings Japanese troops within 240 miles from the British stronghold of Singapore, the report said.

At present, the report added, the Perak River separates the British army from the Japanese troops. However, interspersed British lines lying north and south have been cut by the Japanese landing, the report declared, throwing the British army's command over its operations into utter confusion, the report said.

The British High Command also admitted that the airport at Port Swettenham, south of Selangor, has been raided by Japanese planes, the report said.

Camouflage Attempt Fails

Special to the Nichi Nichi

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, January 8.—The British military authorities at Singapore attempted to hide the city from Japanese air raiders by enforcing a complete blackout in Singapore and lighting electric lamps over a large area in the jungles of Johore, so that Japanese airmen would mistake the lighted "city" for Singapore. But the scheme failed, because there was a bright moonlight, and despite the blackout, the city of Singapore was plainly visible to planes, which made a successful attack.

Scorched Earth Plan Failure

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—British Parliamentary leaders have been made the target of sharp public criticism as British forces in their retreat down the Malay Peninsula have left quantities of important war materials intact to fall into the hands of Japanese, it was reported here from London today.

British leaders had boasted that the British army in Malaya would carry out "scorched earth" tactics, but Japanese forces are reported by the Penang radio to have captured butter refining plants, smelting works, ships and large amounts of tin, gasoline and rubber.

Dutch Indies, New Base

Domei

BERNE, January 8.—With Singapore no longer believed tenable as a base for Allied operations against Japan, interest is being centered on the Netherlands East Indies as the new bulwark against Japanese advances, according to Reuter dispatches received here today.

A military commentator of the Annalist, London weekly magazine, in commenting on establishment of headquarters of the joint Allied High Command in the Netherlands East Indies, has declared that maps clearly show the importance of the Dutch East Indies as a defensive rampart in the Pacific.

Java has two excellent ports, Batavia and Sourabaya, the British commentator said, pointing out that the latter port contains naval bases, arsenals and large barracks for troops.

Moreover, Java and Sumatra possess newly constructed airdromes skillfully camouflaged under forests, while Javanese railways are excellent, the military expert declared.

RESCUED RESIDENTS AID IMPERIAL FORCE FOR REHABILITATION

Various Work Taken Over by Manila Japanese—Capital Returning to Normal

RECONSTRUCTION SPURRED

Americans at Loss Why They Are Fighting—Swiftness of Attack Dumbfounding

Domei

MANILA, January 8.—With the occupation of Manila by the Imperial forces, the 3,300 Japanese residents there, under the leadership of Tadao Mitsuda, head of the branch of the Taiwan Bank in Manila, have made their headquarters in a Japanese language school and since January 3, have offered their unstinted cooperation to the Imperial forces by taking care of provisions, transportation, distribution, sanitation, finances, disposal of enemy property, etc. and by helping to preserve peace and order in the capital. Barber shops and small shops which have been looted by American soldiers, today opened for business with the return of peace and Japanese who have been forced to leave their homes have returned.

Things are again returning to normal with the big firms such as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yokohama Specie Bank, Taiwan Bank, etc. busily preparing to carry on normal business. Not to be outdone the 360 Japanese children who have remained in Manila despite the terrific battle going on around them have donned their uniforms anticipating a happy return to school-life.

Consul-General Katsumi Niino, and 20 of his men, who have carried on their work despite internment are now busily engaged in executing their duties. The 500 Japanese fishermen of Manila are helping the Army and Navy in clearing Manila harbor of dangerous objects. The entire Japanese population here are thus strenuously working for the reconstruction of Manila.

Surrenders Increase

With the expansion of operations in the Philippines by the crack units of the Imperial forces the number of enemy soldiers surrendering to the Japanese rapidly has increased, and at one undisclosed internment camp alone, no less than 200 enemies including Captain John H. Payne and other officers are being held captive, according to a member of the Army Information Corps.

With the object of acquiring a first-hand information from these prisoners of war, the Japanese held a round-table conference among the captives who revealed the lack of common sense among Americans regarding Japan in general.

Captain J. H. Payne: "When we were surrounded by the Japanese Forces, our sacrifices mounted with such rapidity that unless something was done, it meant the complete annihilation of my corps. I finally decided to abandon my post and together with about 20 of my subordinates, were dodging about in pitch darkness when we encountered another of our corps which had met with similar fate. Not only I, but a greater part of the officers and men at the Philippine fronts are completely at a loss as to why we are fighting the Japanese forces. Delving into the question deeper I reached a definite conclusion that the Americans lacked common sense regarding Japan and her people."

Sub-Lieutenant H. Morline (American): "I was commissioned a section commander of a tank corps and received an order to smash the Japanese landing party. My corps immediately left for the battle line but by the time we reached our destination, the Japanese forces had already landed and were charging desperately toward us, spitting hot lead from their rifles and machine-guns. Their movements were so swift that we simply stood there dumbfounded and in helpless condition.

"As a result, my tank was already

(Continued on Page 2)

Olympic Head Dies

Domei

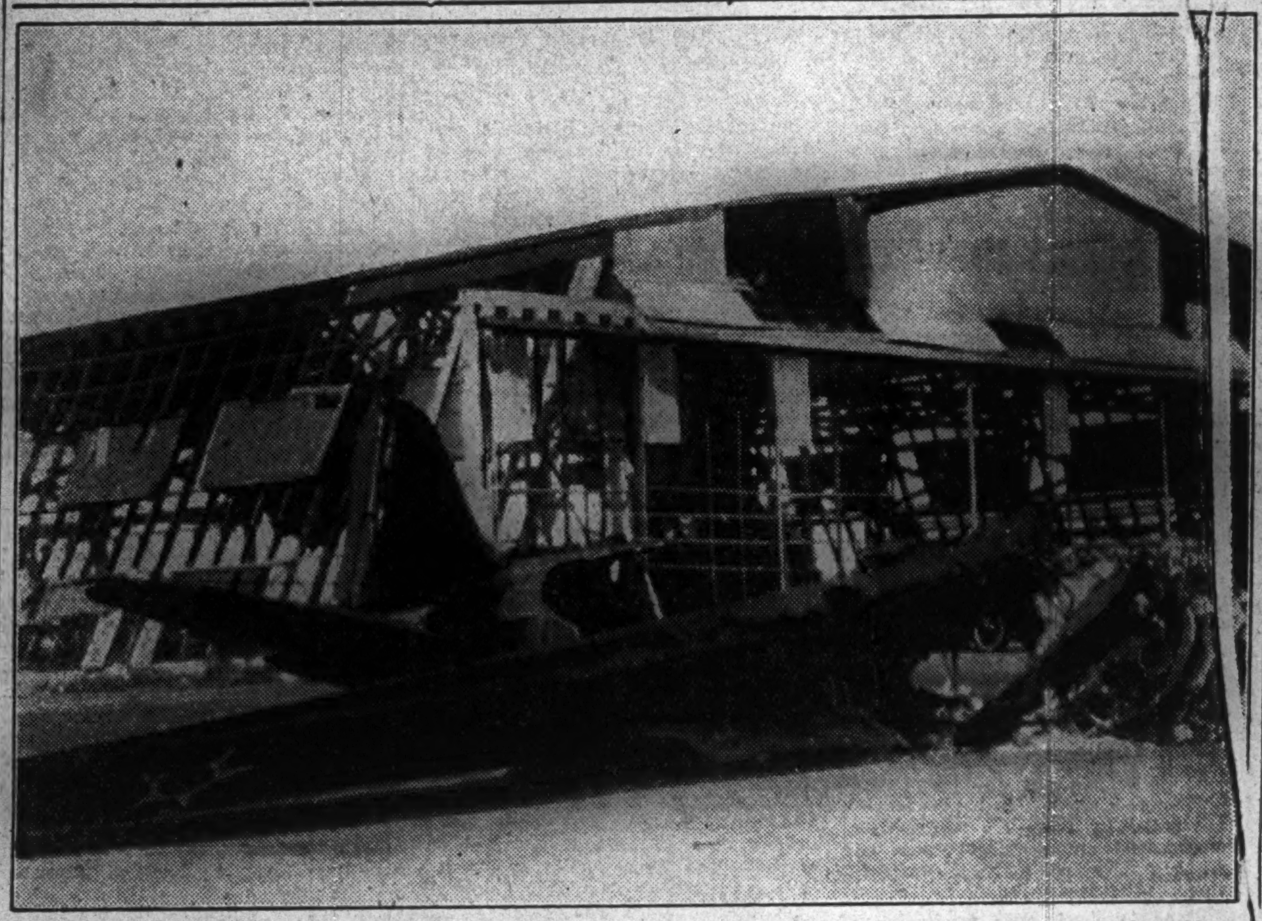
BERLIN, January 7.—Count Henri Baillet Latour, President of the International Olympic Games Committee, died at the age of 67 in Brussels yesterday, the German News Agency reported from Brussels today.

Senate Passes Naval Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate today approved a bill authorizing the Government to spend $845,000,000 for expansion of shipbuilding yards and naval armaments and munitions, it is reported here.

Smashed in Japanese Air Raid



The above scene telephotoed from Taihoku, gives some inkling as to the terrific destruction and havoc caused by the Japanese Army planes in their recent attacks on various points in the Philippines. Shown in foreground is a battered American plane at Nielsen Airfield while in the back is the still burning remains of a hangar. (Censored by the War Ministry)

Death and Destruction Now Mark Cavite, One-Time Proud Base of American Fleet

The naval port of Cavite, base for the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, is now in ruins as a result of the attack by Imperial Japanese armed forces which occupied the city at about 2:30 p.m. January 2, reports a Asahi correspondent who visited the scene recently.

Because of explosion of torpedoes, ammunition and gasoline tanks taking place incessantly it was still dangerous to gain access, says the correspondent, describing the gruesome scene of destruction:

"Columns of black smoke shooting up high in the air and the flames which continued to rage till the midnight of January 6 were sighted even from Manila over the distance of 20 kilometers.

"The city is situated along the coast of Manila Bay to the south of the capital and a huge pier protruding into the sea—four kilometers in length and one kilometer in width—constitutes a main part of the naval port.

"By the bridge connecting the pier with land, access is made to the city—now a city of death—where I saw piles of debris destroyed by fires, splinters of shells, burnt steel frames of ordnance factories. Charred palm-trees were standing like so many grave-markers. Military establishments had been subjected to accurate Japanese bombings without exception. A submarine moored alongside the pier was seen cut into two by a Japanese bomb.

"In the offing, the bow of another submarine was sighted. The top of two masts of a 10,000 ton class cruiser emerged from the waves.

"Inside ordnance factories, all tool-making machines were turned into scrap iron because of the raging flames. In one corner of a turf along the bund I saw an old Spanish cannon captured in the American-Spanish War. This cannon, however, now serves to commemorate the American defeat in the current war of Greater East Asia."

SPOKESMAN DENIES FALSE NEWS BY U.S.

Report of Oppression Against Whites in Philippines Termed Malicious Propaganda

Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, categorically denied that the Japanese are taking oppressive actions against all white races in the Philippines and are mistreating the natives in the occupied territories, as was reported by the United Press and other news agencies, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents this morning.

"We cannot but believe that these absurd as well as malicious reports were spread by the enemy countries for the purpose of driving a psychological wedge among Japan, Germany and Italy and the countries friendly to Japan and also to alienate the friendly attitude of the natives," Mr. Hori said.

The spokesman went on to say that Japan is not waging war against any individual or nationals of non-belligerent countries nor against those natives who were forced to fight Japan against their will.

"In the territories occupied by the Japanese forces," Mr. Hori continued, "all nationals of non-belligerent countries, regardless of race, religion or nationality, are enjoying the greatest degree of freedom and movement in their daily life." The spokesman indicated that Japan is according generous treatment even to the nationals of the enemy countries when they express their willingness to cooperate with the Japanese.

"This has been amply proved," Mr. Hori illustrated, "in the administration of the Shanghai International Settlement as well as in the Japanese-Filipino cooperation in the settlement of the city of Manila with a Filipino, acting as Mayor."

Mr. Hori asserted that these malicious and unfounded reports were "time-old tricks to which the American and British propagandists have resorted when they cannot hope to win by legitimate means."

The discussion then centered around South America where the countries are sending delegates to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers.

When Mr. Hori was asked if he would care to comment on the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, he stated that the statement made by the Foreign Minister of Argentina "ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

HUGE EXPENDITURES ASKED BY ROOSEVELT

Substantial Cuts in Non-Defense Spending Made—Price Control Urged

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Revealing that United States war expenditures will approximate $5,000,000,000 per month, President Roosevelt, in his budget speech to Congress, today asserted that the American people must be prepared to sacrifice in this emergency, according to a Washington report received here today.

Substantial cuts in non-defense spending, such as expenditures for public enterprises, and curtailment in relief works projects and various aid to youth will be carried out, the Chief Executive declared.

The whole budget is based on the assumption that there will be only a moderate rise in prices, he said, adding Congress must act quickly to enact price control legislation if that assumption is to be borne out.

While the national debt seems likely to reach astronomical figures with this

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG OFFENSIVES ALL SEEN ABORTIVE

Japanese Victories in Pacific Dampen Chungking's Fighting Spirit

CHANGSHA DEFENSE WEAK

All Chiang Offensives Smashed—Enemy Resistance Seen Almost Exterminated

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—The net war losses sustained by Changking since the beginning of the Greater East Asia War up to January 7 is as follows:

Dead bodies left behind by Chungking forces numbered 29,395, while captives were estimated at 8,815.

Booties gained by the Japanese were the following: quick-firing gun—1, trench mortar—16, heavy machine-guns 83, light machine-guns—336, rifles—7,933, revolvers—188, modern hand grenade catapults—11, hand grenade catapults—3, automatic rifles—18.

Besides the above figures it is estimated that Chungking losses in men number over 200,000 when war wounded, deserters, surrenderers, are included.

Domei

NANKING, January 8.—With the capture of Changsha by Japanese forces and the counter-attack made by the Japanese Imperial forces on the whole front, Chungking's recent attempt to launch a so-called general offensive against Japanese troops in North, Central and South China has become a complete failure, revealing poor fighting power and low fighting spirits on the part of Chungking troops.

In this connection, the chief of the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China today makes the following announcement, the gist of which is given below:

"Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chungking side toward the end of last year attempted to launch a general offensive against our troops. However, its at-

(Continued on Page 2)

Long Waited Desire to Visit Japan Fulfilled, Says New Thai Ambassador on Arrival Here

Nai Direck Jainam, the new Thai Ambassador to Japan, accompanied by the Embassy secretaries, arrived at the Haneda Airfield at 4:10 p.m. Thursday. The Ambassador directly proceeded from the airfield to the Thai Embassy, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku.

Mr. Jainam has served as the Foreign Vice-Minister in the Songgram Cabinet since last December from which position he was transferred to the present post. He is to replace Phya Sri Sena, the retiring Ambassador.

The new Ambassador, issuing a statement to the press last night at the Thai Embassy, said:

"Thanks to the facilities afforded by the Japanese Government for the comfortable travel by air. On my way here I received a warm welcome everywhere my plane stopped. It has been my long desire to visit Japan to see the fine scenery and the high-grade culture and economic stability with which the country is noted. Now my desire is to be satisfied as I am here as the envoy of my country.

"The friendly relations between Japan and Thailand have been cemented by the recently concluded offensive and defensive pact. Now I intend to make every possible effort to further the intimate relations between the two countries.

"The Thai people, who are jubilant over the brilliant war records being made by the Japanese forces, have been firmly convinced that the final victory will be brought for the projected establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"I am well aware that the Japanese are our friends in the true sense of the word and that Japan will give full support to the Thai Government. I cannot but help offering my sincere prayer for the prosperity of the Japanese Empire."

BRITAIN'S NAVY HIT ON MEDITERRANEAN

Italians Claim Heavy Toll of Enemy Warships—Weather Hampers Africa War

Domei

ROME, January 8.—Italian naval units crept into the port of Alexandria on the night of December 18 and fiercely bombarded two British warships which were anchored there, the High Command disclosed today.

Confirmation has been obtained that a 30,600-ton British battleship of the Valiant class has been so seriously damaged it is still undergoing repairs in a British shipyard, the communique said.

Remnants of a bombarded enemy battleship picked up by Italian naval units have proven to be those of the British cruiser Phoebe, 5,540-tons, which previously had been sunk in Tobruk Bay by three direct torpedo hits from Italian torpedo planes, the communique added.

It was reported that fierce sand storms have prevented any important military operations in western Cyrenaica.

Enemy attacks, the communique said, are stubbornly being directed on Axis strongholds at Sollum and Halfaya, although air activities of both sides have been hampered by unfavorable weather in these areas.

Despite bad weather, daring Italian air formations attacked British supply centers, where huge fires were caused by heavy charges, it was announced.

Enemy air squadrons directed bombs on Tripoli but succeeded in causing only slight damages, while Axis aircraft formations continued to inflict devastating attacks on Malta, the communique concluded.

Damage British Ship

D.N.B.

ROME, January 8.—A British battleship of the Valiant class was seriously damaged by an Italian assault attack on Alexandria and was taken into the dock for repairs as was announced by the Italian High Command. The assault-boat attack took place on December 18 already, in the course of which two battleships were attacked with torpedoes.

For the fourth time during this war the Italians have made use of their new secret weapon which they call "mezzo d'assalto" meaning weapon of attack. Judging from the carefully worded description contained in the Italian press after Italy's attack on the

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICANS SHIRKING DUTIES ON PACIFIC

Trying to Cajole Britain to Avoid Lending Aid to Singapore

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—Recent United States emphasis on Atlantic naval operations indicates that the United States is trying to evade responsibility in lending aid to the besieged British bases in the Pacific, the Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung editorially declared today.

Suffering acutely from severe attacks on its naval forces in the Pacific, the United States with its existing naval power lacks the ability to give support to the British, the paper asserted.

Thus, by asserting the importance of the Atlantic operations, the United States is seeking to cajole the British with verbal camouflage and to escape its Pacific responsibilities, the paper said.

Great Britain, on the other hand, is exerting every effort to win over the United States to give greater support in Asia, knowing that the British alone cannot maintain bases in the Pacific, especially Singapore, in the event the United States takes to flight.

Toward this end, the paper declared, Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, has endeavored to arouse American sympathy during his Washington conferences, and London quarters, according to information received in Berlin, are of the opinion that Prime Minister Churchill's efforts reaped favorable results since the United States seems to have been brought around to some extent to the British viewpoint.

The United States' acceptance of Prime Minister Churchill's selection of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, as first commander-in-chief of the joint Allied Fleet signifies the United States could not escape joint responsibility of maintaining Pacific defenses, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared.

At any rate, London quarters believe that the fate of Britain in East Asia depends on Singapore and if this British fortress falls into the hands of the Japanese, General Chiang Kai-shek then would be isolated from British aid.

At the same time, the combined operations of the Allied powers also would become impossible; thus, London quarters feel vital concern over Singapore defenses, the paper concludes.

America Now Feels War Actualities

Big Program Scheduled But Execution Falters Due To Discord—Shortage of Materials Being Faced

This is America in wartime—President Roosevelt holding his press conferences in the basement of the White House, Mayor La Guardia of New York, in shirt sleeves, riding about the city daily, shouting at the top of his voice, "Air Raid!" This was the graphic picture given of America at war by Yomiuri correspondent from Berlin in his talk over the international telephone with the Tokyo office Thursday evening. The following is the conversation that ensued:

Tokyo: One month has now passed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. How is the attitude of the United States toward the war?

Berlin: According to informations reaching Stockholm, Berne and Lisbon, the production of war materials seems to have been started in earnest, and the output of airplanes is said to have increased greatly from the monthly rate of 1,500 planes before the war. It is also said that the proportion of heavy bombers and fighters has become double since the beginning of the war. Tank output which was 300 monthly before the war has also increased.

Tokyo: According to President Roosevelt's message, 60,000 planes and 45,000 tanks are to be constructed within the present year. Will that program succeed?

Berlin: There is quite a gap between the plan of President Roosevelt and the estimate given by William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management. William Knudsen said that 60 per cent of the construction would be possible, and so it is believed that the President's figure has only political significance. There is no need to be afraid of the production plan though it may result in a considerable increase of output.

Tokyo: Is anything known about the reform in the structure of the manufacturing industries or the economic control in connection with such production expansion?

Berlin: Well, there is labor mobilization. The President ordered factories to go on the seven-day a week, 24 hours a day basis. Also it has been reported sabotage would be punished by a death penalty. Another is tax increase. In his message, President Roosevelt said that in the 1942 fiscal year, war expenditures require $60,000,000,000 or 50 per cent of the national revenue. Thus taxation is to be increased 30 to 50 per cent. Furthermore the absorption of floating funds and the restriction of consumption will be enforced.

Tokyo: It is believed that such measures have brought considerable effect upon the economic condition and general consumption in the United States.

Berlin: As the United States has never experienced any suffering nor a shortage in supply, confusion is very great. The defense industry constituted only 17 per cent of the entire industry, but now it has been reorganized and expanded. Therefore considerable confusion has been created due to the conflict between the war and the peace industries, the question of technique and labor, and the wage problem. The authorities are at a loss how to deal with consumption restriction as they have no experience in such matters.

Shortage of rubber has even affected the manufacture of rubber toys and corsets. Thus women are beginning to protest: "How about our corsets?" It

(Continued on Page 2)

SOUTH STEAMSHIP LINE TO BE ORGANIZED SOON

To Ply in Malaya, Philippines, British Borneo—Capital 10 Million Yen

The first preparatory committee meeting for the establishment of a South Steamship Company will be held in Kobe on January 12, according to Domei.

Members of the Association of the Coastal Steamship Companies have for some time been preparing for the establishment of the South Steamship Company in conformity with the national policy with Mr. Shiotsu, Director of the Association.

It is understood that the capital of the proposed steamship company will be ¥10,000,000.

The new steamship company will engage in steamship services along various coasts of Malaya, the Philippines and British Borneo.

Lease-Lend for Egypt

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—The United States Government has informed Egypt through the American Legation in Cairo that it will extend lease-lend aid to Egypt, the German News Agency learned today.

STEINHARDT GIVEN POST OF ENVOY TO ISTANBUL

Roosevelt Appoints Burns as New Ambassador to Soviet Capital

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Laurence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Moscow, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as new United States Ambassador to Turkey, succeeding John Van Antwerp MacMurray, it was reported here from Washington today.

Both Mr. Steinhardt and Mr. MacMurray are in the United States at present, the report said.

Nothing is known yet as to who will succeed Mr. Steinhardt as United States Ambassador to Moscow.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 8.—Major-General James Henry Burns, right-hand man to Harry Hopkins, United States Lease-Lend administrator to Britain, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Moscow, in succession to Laurence Steinhardt, it was reported here from New York today.

FUJIHARA CAUTIONS ON OVER-OPTIMISM

Warns People Not to Expect Too Much Until Everything Is in Proper Order

On the occasion of the first Imperial Rescript Observance day, Ginjiro Fujihara, President of the Industrial Corporation, warned the public not to become too exultant over the victory and not to expect that the rich resources in the areas newly-captured by the Japanese Military Forces will shortly pour into this country. Mr. Fujihara's interview with the Nichi Nichi follows:

"It is natural that all Japan should now be exultant over their brilliant war results. However, it seems that people are too fascinated by the abundant materials in the Southern areas. Is not there anyone who is expecting that petroleum, rubber and sugar will immediately be supplied in plenty, or regretting that he has changed his automobile into a charcoal-gas car? If anyone should think that the time of hardships has passed away or the age of abundance will soon come, it is an enormous fallacy. We must tread a rough path for several years more before we can enjoy the abundant supplies of Southern areas."

Difficult to Get

"I don't like to give a lecture on difficult theories." Mr. Fujihara continued, "It is true that oil, rubber, tin, sugar, hemp and other materials are produced in plenty in the Southern islands, but they cannot be obtained so easily as we get water from the hydrant. There are two reasons why it is difficult to get Southern supplies.

"First is the fact that petroleum, iron-ore, tin and other minerals must be dug out before they can be utilized. So with the agricultural products. Rubber, sugar, lumber or hemp must be cultivated and harvested before we can use them. It will take much time to complete the construction necessary for the utilization of minerals as well as agricultural resources.

"The other more important point we must keep in mind is the problem of transportation. Coal, bauxite, petroleum and tin may be produced in the South but they will be of no use unless they can be imported to this country. In order to transport these resources, shipping must be increased two, three or five times larger than at present. For this purpose we might resort to the use of even junks or wooden vessels. We may also use the ships captured from the enemy or the refloated ones. But that is hardly sufficient to meet the huge needs of the future. First of all Japan must construct more ships as fast as possible.

"It is reported that America has constructed wooden vessels or even concrete ships to meet the scarcity of bottoms. Fortunately Japan has hitherto suffered only small ship losses. We must, however, be fully awakened to the fact that Japan is now different from Japan of the past. Our stage of action has expanded all over the world. Once the bottoms are constructed they will spur the construction of other ships by means of iron they carry from the South to this country, and thus the transportation facilities will be smoothened more and more.

Will Take Time

"It will take much time before we can complete a perfect setup of production and transportation. Never expect, therefore, that a better day will dawn on us in near future. No one in the world has ever become a millionaire in one day. On the contrary, many years of toil, and hardships result in richness. This is the same with a country. We should be prepared to endure more hardships and privations for another decade before our country, poor Japan, becomes a 'millionaire.' These ten years are not dark, hopeless years but an age with bright, hopeful prospects.

"What our country needs most at present is the pebblestones with which to construct the foundation of that set up. And this is the very reason that I, despite my old age, am doing my best to meet the nation's request. The toil at present of us old men will serve to smooth the way for our sons and grandsons and the toil of young men will result in their better and happier lives in the future.

"In conclusion, I should like to advise the people of Japan to work as hard as possible keeping a glorious anticipation in their hearts."

Britain's Navy Hit On Mediterranean

(Continued From Page 1)

harbor of La Valetta on Malta last summer, it can be concluded that this is a very small weapon which is being carried right up to the place of attack by Italian motor torpedoboats. They have volunteers who in operating this weapon steer it toward its objective well knowing that either death or capture will be their lot for any return is impossible. During the fighting on Crete this weapon was used for the first time later being employed against Gibraltar, Malta and, for the fourth time, against Alexandria.

The Italian press has only now obtained information about the success achieved by this weapon during the attack on Alexandria harbor in the course of which one battleship of the Valiant class was so seriously damaged that she had to be taken into drydock. Three battleships belong to the Valiant class which were launched in 1913-14. They are Valiant, the Warspite and the Queen Elizabeth each displacing 30,600 tons of which all were completely modernized in 1940. They are mounting 38.1 centimeter guns as well as numerous small caliber guns apart from anti-aircraft artillery and machineguns. The battleship Queen Elizabeth was repeatedly mentioned at the beginning of the British offensive in the Cyrenaica because the British war correspondents were aboard this vessel.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, January 9

YOMIURI—Foundation for Japanese-Filipino Collaboration Established Reform of Financial System
ASAHI—Rebirth of Manila Taxation Increase and Popular Life
HOCHI—U.S. Operation in Central and South America
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Construction in South

Foundation for Japanese-Filipino Collaboration Established

YOMIURI

With the entry of the Imperial forces, military administration was promulgated in Manila and J. B. Vargas was inaugurated as Mayor. Within less than ten days after occupation of the city, peace and order have been restored and the people are returning to their homes to resume their occupations. The attitude shown by the Imperial forces in the agreement concluded with Mayor Vargas is quite just and fair, which, we believe, has wiped out completely uneasiness caused among the Filipinos as the result of malicious American propaganda.

The Greater East Asia War, needless to say, does not aim at monopolizing all rights and interests by bringing East Asian countries to our knees, but, instead, aims at liberating them from the Anglo-American fetters in order to restore the prestige of East Asia and the welfare of the people therein. This was concretely exemplified in the occupation of Manila. We wish to pay our tribute to the courage and far-sightedness manifested by Mayor Vargas who remained in Manila during the hostilities. We firmly believe the rebirth of Manila and the entire Philippines Islands will be made under his leadership.

Reform of Financial System

The Government has decided to effect a fundamental reform in the system of organization of the Bank of Japan and simultaneously to create a Wartime Financial Depository. When the reform of the Bank and the establishment of the new depository are put into effect, a new financial structure necessary in the wartime will be perfected.

The Bank of Japan and other existing financial institutions have had strong tinges of liberalism and commercialism based on the gold standard system of Anglo-American devices. This is partly responsible for the delay in the realization of a new structure in the financial world for coping with the wartime. Severing our relations with the United States and Britain, we are now pushing ahead for the establishment of a new economic order in East Asia. Thus, the system of the Bank of Japan has become quite unsuitable for the existing situation. With the announced reform, we hope the Bank of Japan will become one body with the Finance Ministry in order to lead the nation's wartime finance.

Rebirth of Manila

ASAHI

It has been announced that an agreement has been reached between the Imperial forces and J. B. Vargas, Mayor of Manila, concerning the maintenance of peace and order and regulation of economic life in that city under Japanese occupation. Agreements of similar nature were often made during the Manchurian affair and the China affair as were witnessed in the establishment of peace maintenance associations. The agreement concluded in Manila is noteworthy as it is the first of this kind since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Ever since the advance of the Imperial forces into the Philippines, the United States authorities have circulated malicious propaganda in order to conceal their military defeat, particularly concerning activities of our forces and treatment of the Spaniards in that country.

The newly concluded agreement, however, is nothing but an indication of just and fair attitude of the Imperial forces. What the Imperial forces demand of the people in the occupied zone is the maintenance of peace and order, stabilization of economic life and eradication of hostile actions—there is nothing else.

As the Greater East Asia War will likely be a protracted one and our military operations cover a vast expanse of areas, the winning of cooperation of peoples in occupied zones is quite important for final victory. It is a matter for congratulation that Mayor Vargas has pledged his willing collaboration with the reasonable proposal made by the Imperial forces concerning the administration of the occupied city.

Taxation Increase and Popular Life

ASAHI

The Government, at the Cabinet meeting Wednesday, decided on a plan for the increase of direct taxes, which will be presented to the next session of the current Imperial Diet. Through this source, the Government is seeking to obtain an annual revenue amounting to more than ¥1,100,000,000 in an average year.

The principle for the increase of direct taxes had been decided in October last year when the Government decided on the raise of indirect taxes, and the proposed increase of direct taxes is not necessarily planned because of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The expansion of wartime finance is unavoidable as the military operations progress and the people are more than willing to bear burdens for this purpose. When we examine carefully the taxation increase plan, however, we fear some of the items included in the plan are contradictory with the low price policy which has been maintained by the Government ever since the outbreak of the China affair. If they menace popular life, the proposed taxation increase plan will fail to attain its real objective and we earnestly hope the Government will exercise utmost caution in this regard.

U.S. Operations in Central And South America

HOCHI

The heavy defeat suffered by the U.S. Navy at Hawaii at the outset of the Greater East Asia War caused havoc and deadly fear among the American people, which was followed by the occupations of Guam, Wake and Manila.

Facing such a situation, the signs of failure of the U.S. policy to win Central and South American countries to its side have become quite apparent. In fact, the anti-Axis tinge is daily growing fainter among them. Such major countries of South America as Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay have shown little inclination to participate in the anti-Axis military alliance and it appears extremely doubtful whether they can be tempted by the best economic baits the United States may set for them.

These countries are hesitating to do the United States' bidding, chiefly because the United States and Britain suffered such fatal defeats at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia. When Singapore falls and our advance into Burma and Borneo are consummated, the opposition of these countries to the U.S. conspiracy is likely to intensify until they will reaffirm their strict neutrality vis-a-vis the Greater East Asia War.

In the event of such a situation, the long-term warfare of the United States against Japan will suffer an internal rupture and its ambition to conquer Asia will completely be frustrated. Its position as the leader of the American continents is then liable to be questioned and even its very existence will be endangered.

On all fronts in Europe, the British forces are suffering defeat after defeat and now under the constant menace of German landing operations, while the fate of the vast Empire in East Asia is steadily going to pieces before the relentless Japanese operations.

It is undeniable that the United States has been suffering a similar fate as Britain. It is a just dispensation of heaven that the two greatest democratic nations which have been seeking to dominate the world and exploit the sweat and blood of other countries, are heading together straight for destruction.

Construction in South

CHUGAI SHOGYO

As the Greater East Asia war has two sides of military operations and construction, the Government has recently established a special organization for the development of southern countries and a committee for wartime transportation. Discussions have become quite lively among the civilian circles for the development of those areas, too. But, plans being advocated by them are rather overemphasized on technical points and we fear they lack political considerations.

Plans to check over production of sugar in the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies and rubber in Malaya and the East Indies are quite reasonable from our own standpoints, but psychological effects on the peoples of those countries must be fully considered. It is as bad as advocating the reduced production of rice in this country.

All in all, although it is quite necessary to respect opinions and experiences of civilian specialists for the development of the south, a far-sighted plan which is worthy of the name of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be formulated for the development of southern areas.

Huge Expenditures Asked by Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

budget, this should not give rise to any alarm, the President asserted, adding whether or not this amount can be smoothly supplied depends upon the determination of the American people to shoulder the taxes, buy bonds and increase military production.

We aim at conversion of over half of the total American production to military purposes, President Roosevelt said.

Enormous War Budget

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—An unprecedented budget totaling $77,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, was presented by President Roosevelt to Congress yesterday for Congressional approval, according to a Washington report received here today.

In what was termed by the press as "the biggest budget, tax and deficit program of all times" the proposed appropriation includes a supplementary budget outlay of $18,000,000,000 for the remaining six months of the year ending June 30, 1942, and $59,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Outstanding is the $56,000,000,000 figure, representing 99 per cent of the 1943 budget, which will be used for arms and munitions. Included in this figure is $7,500,000,000 for Lease-Lend Aid to the nations united with the United States.

In addition, the United States Government will spend another $3,000,000,000 for its war appropriation, bringing the total war cost for 1943 to approximately $56,000,000,000.

Amounting to three times the $17,500,000,000 1942 budget presented last January, how the enormous 1943 budget will be raised remains a question that only the future can tell, as the United States President himself has no absolute confidence on this point.

However, President Roosevelt expressed his earnest hope that all citizens would display a spirit of sacrifice in order to shoulder this budget and develop military production.

Aiming at collection of tax levies aggregating approximately $27,000,000,000 in order to meet the total expenditure of $59,000,000,000, the balance is proposed to be raised from the sale of national bonds. To guarantee collection of this heavy tax, rates are to be raised by 50 per cent.

The national debt, however, will be increased by $35,000,000,000 this year, representing the amount outstanding after deducting tax revenues of $27,000,000,000 from the total budget of $59,000,000,000 plus an additional Government appropriation of $3,000,000,000.

With the sale of national bonds expected to meet this huge deficit, the federal debt will break the $100,000,000,000 mark at the end of the 1943 fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

U.S. Making Freighters

The United States navy is pushing forward construction of freighters for transport duty in the Atlantic, according to the Buenos Aires Herald, which quoted a London report today.

The new freighters of the so-called Sea Otter type reportedly are capable of a speed of 14 knots, and have a cruising range of 7,000 miles and a carrying capacity of 1,500 tons.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

A rally of all Tokyo members of the Young Men's Association will be held in Hibiya Park at 8:30 a.m. on Sunday. The Imperial Rescript will be read by Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo, who is also the head of the Association. Later, addresses will be given by representatives of the Young Men's Associations of Germany and Italy, who have been invited to the function, and Banzai will be given for His Majesty the Emperor and for the Axis countries.

After the meeting, all those attending of whom it is expected there will be about 20,000 including women and boys will march to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to pay their respects and thence, will proceed to worship at the Yasukuni Shrine.

Her Majesty the Empress has been graciously pleased to grant the sum of ¥2,000 to the Japan Red Cross Society. The Imperial grant is to be used for the benefit of patients receiving treatment in the hospitals of the Japan Red Cross Society and its branches.

Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, has been given permission to accept and wear the Order of The "Gross-Kreuz Adler in Gold" bestowed upon him recently by the German Government, the Bureau of Decorations has announced.

Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Okochi, member of the House of Peers and President of the Riken Scientific Research Institute, will speak over the national radio network, at 6:30 p.m. today, in the daily series of broadcasts titled "Our Determination."

The "Gakuso-Kai," an association founded by the young musicians, who graduated last month from the Tokyo Academy of Music, will present their first concert at the Sangyo Kaikan at 1:30 p.m., Saturday, January 17. The program includes piano, violin, soprano, mezzo-soprano, alto, tenor, baritone, and French horn solos, as well as chorus selections to be sung by the choir composed of the members of the association numbering about 50. The concert will be sponsored by the International Artists Society.

The Bureau of Decorations has given permission to Colonel Mitsunari Hori, and to Mr. Kamesaburo Yamashita, President of the Yamashita Shipping Company, to accept and wear the Order of the "Grandi Ufficiali Coloniale Della Stella d'Italia" bestowed upon them recently by the King of Italy, it was announced in Tokyo on Thursday.

Works of art by the late Mr. Nobuyoshi Tamura will be on exhibition at the Seijusha Gallery, Owari-cho, Ginza, from January 11 to 13.

The regular monthly meeting of the Meiji Culture Study Society will be held at the Hibiya Hoso Hall, Kojimachi-ku, on Sunday from 6 p.m.

Baron Jiro Katsuda has been appointed to serve in the business section of the Board of Tourist Industry in the Railways Ministry.

Viscount Norinao Okubo, former Master of Ceremonies, has been nominated a candidate for the election of a new Viscount member to the House of Peers to fill the vacancy created through the recent resignation of Major-General Viscount Kintaka Nishiyotsuji, which became effective December 1, 1941. The formal election will be held on February 7.

Embassy First Secretary Tadao Kudo has been appointed Foreign Office secretary and chief of the Third Section of the Treaty Bureau, the Foreign Office announced on Thursday. At the same time, Foreign Office Secretary Shintaro Sato has been relieved of his duty as chief of the Third Section of the Treaty Bureau, which he has held concurrently with his other post.

Professor Soichiro Kita, formerly of Waseda University, who is now chiefly known as a political commentator, will speak over the national radio program at 10:30 a.m., Saturday, January 10, on "What We Expect from Japanese Womanhood During the Wartime."

Japanese marches and military songs will be played by the Kyowa Orchestra under the baton of Mr. Harukichi Sato, following the noon news broadcast, Saturday, over the national radio program.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will give the first of two identical "Popular Symphony Programs" at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. today, under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt.

Miss Yoko Matsukuma, a pupil of Professor Leo Sirota and recent first prize winner in the piano department of the Annual National Musical Concours, will be presented as the soloist, playing Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2, in F minor, Opus 21.

The orchestra selections include Schubert's Symphony No. 8 in B minor ("Unfinished Symphony"); Suite, from Delibes' "Coppelia" Ballet (Dance of the Hours—Waltz—Czardasz); and Waltz, from Tchaikovski's "Serenade", Opus 48. The program will be repeated at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Sunday, January 11.

Under the auspices of the Japan Traveling Theatrical League, a series of performances will be held at the National New Theater, Tsukiji, during a full week beginning today, 5 p.m. The four leading traveling theatrical troupes, Toho, Kagotora, Shochiku, and Yoshimoto, will cooperate in the presentation of the play "Tomohibi Kiezu" in four acts, five scenes, by Hirotomi Matsuzaki, which was awarded a prize as a "national drama" by the Board of Information. The play is produced by Yobun Kaneko with stage and costume designs by Kisaku Ito.

In addition to this play, each day's program will contain one drama presented alternatingly by each of the participating troupes. Today's bill includes "The Full Moon," a one act play by Sanshiro Tsubaki, produced by the Yoshimoto Traveling Theatrical Troupe under the direction of Mantaro Kubota. This play was selected in a prize contest sponsored jointly by the Japan Theatrical Traveling League and the Bungei Shunju magazine publishing company.

The series of performances is being given with the support of the Board of Information, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi newspaper.

The death of Mrs. Tomiko Oida, wife of the well-known pianist and music teacher Kokichi Oida, occurring in the evening of January 3, after a protracted illness, was announced in Tokyo on Thursday, January 8. In accordance with the last will left by the deceased, the funeral service was observed quietly before a small circle of close relatives and intimate friends, at the Haseji Temple, Kogaicho, Azabu-ku, last Monday.

The late Mrs. Oida had numerous friends also among the foreign communities of Tokyo, especially among the foreign musicians, to whom the sudden news of her death will mean a great shock.

FOREIGN OFFICE SUFFERS IN EARLY MORNING BLAZE

Important Buildings Saved, No Casualties Reported—Nishi Directs Fire-Fighters

An accidental fire, which broke out at the Foreign Office at about 2:50 a.m. today, burned down a part of the buildings in the compound before being brought under control at 5 a.m., reports Domei.

All important buildings were saved. Among those which remained unscathed by the flames were those housing the Information, Treaty, American Affairs, European and Asiatic Affairs, East Asia Affairs, South-Sea Affairs as well as the personnel, protocol, translation sections and the secretariat.

Vice-Minister Haruhiko Nishi rushed to the scene to personally supervize the fire-fighters. No casualties are reported.

Rescued Residents Aid Imperial Force For Rehabilitation

(Continued from Page 1)

in the hands of the Japanese before I realized what it was all about. We were told, while still in the United States, that the Japanese technique regarding tanks was still in the primitive stage so that we firmly believed that it would be a 'push over,' so to speak. We certainly discovered our grave mistake. We are unanimous in declaring that the Japanese machinery is most precise and that Japanese military strategy is the best in the world. We honestly repent the wrong impression we had been harboring about things Japanese.

Private H. Toringa (Filipino): "I was still in the third year in a technical school when I was mobilized. I was sent to the front immediately. I had no will to fight from the very beginning as the military life was full of hardships and I earnestly hoped that the Japanese forces would come quickly. As soon as I noticed that the Japanese had landed, I, with more than 40 of my fellow soldiers, swam across the river and surrendered to the Japanese forces."

America Now Feels War Actualities

(Continued From Page 1)

is particularly notable that, recently, food shortage is making itself felt. President Roosevelt said on the day following the declaration of war that there was no cause for worry regarding the supply of food. The rapid increase of soldiers, the movements of troops, and hoarding have resulted in the shortage of food supply. Farmers are happy and are saying, "Frank was made Senator from New York by the votes of New York farmers, and now we are going to benefit." Farmers are eagerly trying to sell their wheat at higher prices.

Tokyo: That is because there was no foundation for controlled economy. Control measure would, we presume, keep their hands full.

Berlin: The United States is now having trouble in training a plow horse for the battle fields. The United States produced one half of the total world steel output, and an abundant supply of scrap iron, but now these are becoming scarce. There are steel and scrap iron, but both the Government and the public are so confused and at a loss as to what to do.

Tokyo: How about America's war-consciousness?

Berlin: The American public has become seriously war-conscious. But they cannot conceive of war any more than just a sport. Such slogans as "Beat Japan" or "Revenge the Damage to Pearl Harbor" have no more significance than their excitement over the world baseball series. Young girls are volunteering to join the army, because they want to be in army uniform and thus be in fashion. Everything is done in the Yankee manner. Thus Americanism would never die unless the United States is thoroughly beaten.

Tokyo: Tell us something of the effects of the war?

Berlin: First to be mentioned is Washington, which is a miniature of American confusion. Every office building has an anti-aircraft gun on its roof. The White House is guarded by one battalion of soldiers, and all roads to the White House are closed. The capital is full of soldiers in helmets, including many Canadian soldiers. There are no taxicabs. All motor buses are filled beyond capacity. Hotels and bars are crowded day and night. Since the war, President Roosevelt's press conferences have been held in the basement of the White House.

Tokyo: How about New York?

Berlin: New York is having the same confusion. Despite the cold weather, Mayor La Guardia, standing up in his shirt sleeves in his car as it goes around the city, is daily shouting "Air Raid," because he is Defense Chairman. The public is prohibited from going out on a drive. The people are thus criticizing the Mayor who is daily riding about the town. Broadway has been quiet since the war, and first class restaurants and cafes are deserted. Many women are joining the "New York Defense Committee" or "American Women Volunteer Corps," because they wish to get in uniforms.

Tokyo: How are the cities on the Pacific Coast?

Berlin: The Pacific Coast is sincere in its attitude, because its danger is more immediate. At Seattle, the shortage of radio receiving sets is reported, as every one bought a set for fear of air raids. A citizens' representation committee went to the City Hall and demanded that radio sets be supplied to the people, but their demand was rejected on the ground that "soldiers are in danger of losing their lives tomorrow, and the people should not, therefore, clamor for radio sets." Texas mobilized cowboys to undertake the task of watching for air raids. "Planes cannot be caught with lariats," some people said. At San Francisco, the use of boats for fishing was prohibited, causing a shortage in fishes.

Tokyo: Well, such is the curse of democracy and liberalism.

Berlin The United States is different from Germany or Japan. But this confusion will not be permanent. When the Americans cool down they may be able to face the Axis Powers in earnest. Thus we should not be unprepared, as it will be a long war.

Spokesman Denies False News by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

pressed the true attitude of the whole Latin-American countries."

Another correspondent wanted to know if there was any confirmation of press reports of resistance by the South American countries to the pressure of the United States.

"As I just stated," Mr. Hori indicated, "the Foreign Minister of Argentina stated that he wanted Argentina to decide its own course and not be compelled by others. He stated that is what every sovereign State should do. The statement clearly shows the course any wise and clever sovereign State should follow. I don't think that there is a single country in South America which really wishes to join in the war."

In regard to the blacklisting of Japanese firms in South America, Mr. Hori averred that the decision was not made by the South American countries but by the United States. "I have not heard that such measures have been taken by South America," the spokesman answered.

To another question as to the whereabouts of President Manuel Quezon Mr. Hori's reply was brief: "I have no report."

For the information of the foreign correspondents, the spokesman gave an account of the fire that burned a part of the Foreign Office at Kasumigaseki.

He indicated that the fire which started at 2:40 a.m. today within the confines of the Foreign Office, destroyed part of the Bureau of Research and Investigation, excluding the fifth and sixth sections, the Bureau of Trade and Commerce and part of the Secretariat. He revealed that important documents were entirely saved and that there would be no hindrance in carrying out the affairs of the office. The fire was finally extinguished at 5:30 a.m., he said. He stated that the cause of the fire was accidental.

Chiang Offensives All Seen Abortive

(Continued from Page 1)

tempt proved an utter failure due to the swift counter-attack by the Japanese.

"Especially in the fighting in and around Changsha region lasting short of one week our troops occupied several enemy's positions and advanced 130 kilometers, finally capturing Changsha, the headquarters of the 9th War Zone. Throughout the above fighting, Chungking forces showed very weak resistances, and furthermore, failed to obey the orders of their commanders.

"In the Changsha fighting, our Imperial forces gave a devastating blow to Chungking's three divisional troops and completely destroyed Changsha's military objectives. With the loss of Changsha, Chungking has lost one of the important bases of false propaganda.

"It has been further revealed that General Yu Han-mou who was ordered to help British troops in Hongkong has done nothing to help British troops. In various war zones in North and Central China, Chungking troops were guilty of insubordination and did not carry out the order to launch a general offensive against Japanese forces.

"With the war situation in the South resulting in Japanese victories, the Chungking authorities' controlling power over their troops is steadfastly diminishing."

Japanese Attacks Success

Domei

PEKING, January 8.—The chief of the army press section of the Japanese army in North China today released a verbal statement concerning the state of army activities in North China since the outbreak of the war for the liberation of East Asia. The statement, in effect, is a follows:

"Chiang Kai-shek, misinterpreting the sudden declaration of the War of Greater East Asia as the golden chance for a counter-offensive, started a series of ineffective movements in all of the war zones, all of which ended abortively in the face of Japanese counter-attacks. The most notable of these are as follows:

1. The Japanese victories against General Fu Tso-i on Ordos Plain in Suiyuan Province,

2. The Japanese attacks against communist troops in the sectors to the north of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, and

3. The Japanese campaigns against communist troops entrenched in the sectors of central and southern Hopeh Province.

"Meanwhile, in smaller operations in other sectors, Chinese movements were squashed before they were really started by the faster maneuvering of alert Japanese troops. The results proved that Chungking's fighting power is just about nil.

"Further evidence of Chiang's weakening is revealed by his recent instruction given to his men and officers in which he finally admitted that the Japanese are in complete command of the situation in the Pacific and all adjacent land although in the past, he did his best to conceal the real situation.

"The taking over of American and British interests in Tientsin, Tsingtao and other important North China cities which, before the declaration of war, served as good transfusers or at least as a center of clandestine activities means the further tightening of the noose around Chiang's neck. It goes without saying that North China will see more peaceful days with these centers of unrest eliminated and with the troops of the Japanese army always on the alert for disturbing elements. The army in North China, inspired by the victories of their brothers-in-arms in southern China will work for the permanent establishment of peace and the healthful development of North China."

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Reunion at Front

The Japanese military operations in the Philippines gave an opportunity to a Nippon soldier, who landed recently on a point in the northern part of Luzon Island, to see his elder brother from whom he parted some 13 years ago in Tokyo, reports a vernacular paper correspondent from Manila, adding that the soldier is superior private Masaji Tateishi and the elder brother is Kiyomi Tateishi, a clerk of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Manila.

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